

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

WITH {SIXPENCE
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6½d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE MARKET-PLACE AT COOMASSIE.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 50, Grosvenor-street, W., Lady Augusta Stuart, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, Viscount Walden to Julia, daughter of Keith Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaford.

On April 19, at St. James's Church, Sydney, N.S.W., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, William Hogarth, of Balgownie, Queensland, to Ann Cunningham, eldest daughter of Robert R. C. Robertson, of Wellington Vale, New England.

On the 15th inst., at Quiddington, Norfolk, Mr. Ernest Noel, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, to Lady Augusta Keppel, youngest daughter of Earl Albemarle.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at 75, Portsdown-gardens, W., Charles Frederick Weber, Esq., in his 66th year.

On the 9th ult., at Madras, Johanna Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Vizard, Madras Staff Corps, and youngest daughter of the late H. R. Oswald, Esq., F.S.A., of Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 35 years.

On the 15th inst., at Moat House, Welling, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Pacey Birks, of Woolwich and Welling. Friends please accept this intimation.

On the 15th inst., at Wilton Villa, Campden-hill, Jeremiah Little, in his 68th year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.		Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.		Crystal Palace: opera ("Lily of Killarney"), 3 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Prebendary, Head Master of Westminster School; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Erskine Clark, Vicar of Battersea.		WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.		Pharmaceutical Society, special general meeting, noon.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," 8 p.m., miscellaneous selection.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson.		Public Meeting at the Mansion House respecting Hospital Sunday, 1874.
Savoy, closed.		Oxford Union Society, fifteenth anniversary (the Lord Chancellor in the chair).
Temple Church, probably 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.		Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" (first time) and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," 8 p.m., Rossini's "Stabat Mater," &c.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.		Crystal Palace: opera at 3 p.m.; great fireworks; Mr. Brock's benefit.
Newmarket Races, Houghton Meeting.		FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.		Southwell Agricultural Society Show.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.		Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Handel's "Messiah," 8 p.m., miscellaneous selection.
New moon, 10.55 a.m.		Pharmaceutical Society, Election of Annuitants, noon.
Bristol Musical Festival, noon, Haydn's "Creation," 8 p.m., miscellaneous selection.		Architectural Association, conversation, 8 p.m.
Royal Humane Society, committee, 2 p.m.		SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.
Royal Agricultural, Cattle, and Poultry Show.		Annual Balaclava Dinner, at Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m. (Lord George Paget in the chair).
Royal Topham Society: Extra Target.		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
University College of Wales, general meetings at Aberystwith, 2 and 7 p.m.		Thames Sailing Club, Sarbiton match.
		Crystal Palace: Fourth Saturday Concert.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum.	Maximum.	General Direction.	Movement in hours read at morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
October	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°		Miles.	In.
	8 29.760	43.0	40.0	90	7 37.1	48.8	SW. WNW.	76	.015
	9 29.804	45.1	41.8	89	6 31.3	54.3	WNW. SSW.	389	.030
	10 29.758	56.7	53.5	90	9 44.4	64.4	SSW. WSW.	500	.000
	11 29.775	69.2	52.7	80	9 57.3	62.7	SSW. SW.	401	.415
	12 29.636	51.1	50.9	99	10 49.8	57.6	WNW. E. S.	150	.993
	13 29.595	48.5	44.2	86	7 46.6	52.7	NW. W.	113	.000
	14 29.589	45.1	36.7	75	2 39.0	53.1	SW. W.	82	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.738	29.862	29.749	29.804	29.754	29.578	29.587
Temperature of Air	47.8°	44.8°	60.1°	60.2°	50.2°	49.2°	47.0°
Temperature of Evaporation	45.8°	43.0°	57.8°	56.8°	49.7°	44.4°	44.4°
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	ENE.	SW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 27	1 15	1 30	1 45	2 0	2 15	2 30
2 43	3 28	3 43	3 58	4 13	4 28	4 43
6 59	7 44	7 59	8 14	8 29	8 44	8 59
11 15	12 0	12 15	12 30	12 45	1 0	1 15

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail.
Duke of Argyll	3015	Baird	Oct. 30.
Duke of Devonshire	3015	—	Nov. 30.
Duke of Buccleuch	3015	—	—
Duke of Lancaster	3015	—	—
Duke of Sutherland	3015	Edward	Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll is intended to leave the Victoria Dock about Oct. 30. Rates of passage, for first-class passengers only, 40 gu., 50 gu., and 55 gu., according to the accommodation required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenfields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. The next Term begins on MONDAY, OCT. 20, and Madame Sainton-Dolby will receive Candidates for Admission at her residence, 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on Saturday, Oct. 18, from Ten to one o'clock. Prospectuses can be had on application at Messrs. Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, W.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE AND SANCTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. A series of ELEVEN GRAND ORATORIO CONCERTS will be given during the ensuing season, at which the following works will be performed:-

Handel's Theodora	Handel's Messiah	Mendelssohn's 114th Psalm.
Bach's Christmas Oratorio	Handel's Israel in Egypt	Hillier's Song of Victory.
Bach's Passion (St. Matthew)	Rossini's Stabat Mater	Gounod's Gallia.
Mendelssohn's Elijah	Mendelssohn's Lobgesang	—
Haydn's Creation	Macfarren's Outward Bound	Mendelssohn's St. Paul.

The Concerts will take place on the following dates:-

1873: Thursday, Oct. 30; Thursday, Nov. 13; Thursday, Nov. 27; Monday, Dec. 15; Wednesday, Dec. 24. 1874: Thursday, Jan. 8; Thursday, Jan. 22; Thursday, Feb. 5; Wednesday, Feb. 18; Thursday, March 5; Thursday, March 19.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SERIES.

Legis (to hold Eight Persons)	£21 0 0	Amphitheatre Stalls	£3 3 0
Boxes (Grand Tier)	25 0 0	Arena Stalls	2 2 0
Boxes (Upper Tier)	10 10 0	Balcony Stalls	1 10 0

Subscribers' Names received by Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, J. E. C., the usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

S. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

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WAGNER SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SIX ORCHESTRAL and CHORAL CONCERTS, FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14, Dec. 12, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10. Conductor, Mr. E. Danneberg. Subscription for the series—Stalls, £2 2s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY, NOV. 10. ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.—Triumphant success of "Antony and Cleopatra," unanimously pronounced by the public press to be the grandest and most gorgeous spectacle ever witnessed on the stage of Old Drury.—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, concentrated into Four Acts and Twelve Scenes by Mr. Andrew Halliday, illustrated with New and Characteristic Scenery by Mr. William Beverly. The cast will include Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. Kyder, H. Russell, A. Glover, Richard, Dolman, J. Morris, Byron, Ford, Liskfold, Milton, Sargent, H. Clifford, and H. Sinclair; Miss Wallis, Mesdames Banks, E. Stuart, Melville, Adeline Geddis, &c. The performance will commence with a Farcical Musical Eccentricity, in one act, entitled NOBODY IN LONDON. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, entitled THE STRAIGHT TIP. Prices, from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening, at Eight, RICHELIEU—Richelieu, Mr. Henry Irving; Messrs. Henry Clayton, Beaumont, Henry Forrester, J. B. Howard, F. Charles, Carter, E. F. Edgar, and Conway; Miss Le Thiere and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Musical Director, Mr. Robert Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by SIX MONTHS AGO—Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Webster; and Miss St. Ange. Conclude with SIMPSON AND CO.—Messrs. Beveridge, Carter, Miss Pauncefort, Miss Le Thiere, and Miss St. Ange. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass. Eighth Week and unprecedented success of the Legitimate Drama, Mr. Creswick (the eminent Tragic Actor), with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner (of the Olympic Theatre), Every Evening, in a Legitimate Play, supported by a selected Dramatic Company. On MONDAY, NOV. 3, the Adelphi Drama, THE WANDERING JEW. Adelphi Artists, Scenery, and Costumes.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neopets," "Ananias," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, her Majesty's Attorney-General, told his constituents, a few days ago, that the present Parliament has yet two years to run before it will complete its term of legal existence, and that the Government has no desire to bring it to a premature close. Associating this statement with the elections which have recently taken place in Bath and Taunton, and with that which will, in all human probability, be formally concluded to-day at Birmingham, there is opened up to us a wide field for interesting speculation. We have no intention of deviating from our customary rule by treating the subject in a party sense. We do not, indeed, pretend even to conjecture what will be the effect upon either the "ins" or "outs" of the House of Commons, should the present Parliament continue its labours for two more Sessions. The prospect may be glanced at in a far broader light—namely, that of the general interests of the country. We start, therefore, upon the assumption, which we must admit may at any time be set aside by facts, that it will be the duty of the present Parliament to employ its best energies, its sagacity, and its patriotism for two more years in trying to give legislative expression to the thoughts, convictions, and desires of the people of the United Kingdom, on those questions of the day in the settlement of which, one way or another, the will of the majority may make itself felt.

It may be held, we think, to be matter of congratulation that there is no reason for anticipating a precipitate appeal to the sense of the country. A general election, it is true, is one of those necessities imposed upon us by the constitution of the realm. It is not without its uses simply as a process. It stimulates political thought and sentiment, and affords scope for the

exercise of the best and noblest functions of genuine patriotism. But it must be freely admitted that it has also disagreeable and deteriorating accompaniments, which it is to be feared, at least if we are to take the verdict of experience, are inseparable from it. The troubling of the waters may be the condition of new life; but, apart from that result, it is seldom desired for its own sake. A general election rouses into activity some of the worst, as well as the best, of human passions. Whilst it lasts it interrupts and well-nigh paralyses the ordinary and habitual progress of commercial life. It concentrates all national thought upon itself. It generates an influence which is irresistibly contagious, and which, during its continuance, exercises an ascendancy over every other influence. It excites a kind of social fermentation which sensibly affects—not always for good—every single particle of the body politic. We are all more or less aware of this. We all more or less shrink from its recurrence. We submit to the necessity when it overtakes us as we submit to a surgical operation indispensable to a renewal of health and vigour; but we are not sorry to have the day of our trial postponed to the utmost limits consistent with our conformity to constitutional law and constitutional needs. It is one of those processes which we like to be deferred until a necessity for undergoing it actually arises, and the less frequent and the less sudden that necessity is the better pleased we are.

But there is something in the existing political condition of the country which disposes us to accept with increased satisfaction the probability that Parliament will fill up the term of its legal existence. There is no sufficient ground for the belief that, in the main, it has ceased to represent the mind of the country. Three months ago, when dissatisfaction with certain episodic blunders of the Government was both keen and widespread, reasons were not wanting for giving plausibility to the conclusion that since the last general election there had occurred a serious change in the political convictions and desires of the people. It does not appear to be generally entertained now that such a change has taken place as would render the representation by Parliament of the views of constituencies an incorrect exposition of them on the whole. Here and there, it may be confessed, there is a wide discrepancy between a member and his electors, in regard to some topics. An appeal to the constituent bodies might possibly issue in results which would appreciably modify the tone of the House of Commons in regard to them. But, looking at the matter on a broad and national scale, there seems to be no conclusive evidence that the course pursued by the present Parliament has misinterpreted the will of the nation, or that the nation has deliberately adopted conclusions at variance with those which have governed the legislation of the last five years. What has been done has been done mostly in accordance with the public opinion of the times, and in what may be done hereafter there is no general desire that the action of Parliament should be reversed. Any argument, therefore, for an immediate election, in the absence of a special necessity for resorting to one, must be regarded as devoid of adequate force. If the country is not intent upon altering the present direction of its policy, there can be no necessity for plunging it into the turmoil of a general election.

There is one more feature of the political condition of the times which tends to augment our satisfaction with the continued existence for some time longer of the present Parliament. It can hardly be denied that there is no commanding question just now before the public which would justify an appeal to the constituencies of the United Kingdom. In this country—happily, we think, for its population—all important political changes have to ripen in public opinion before they are likely to receive legislative sanction. There are no questions of magnitude which as yet have reached that stage of maturity in the political convictions of the constituencies which can be more suitably and safely referred to them for immediate decision than at some future time. Precipitate legislation usually turns out in the end to be barren legislation. The one great distinction between the Parliamentary action of the British people and that of several Continental nations is, that it is never followed by reaction, because it never greatly outruns public opinion. Questions of policy which require to be referred to the decision of the constituent bodies are usually mooted, expounded, discussed, resolved upon, both by the press and by the people, a long time before they are finally dealt with by the Legislature. It is well that it should be so. It may do something to retard the development of political and national life; but, at least, it ensures to it a natural, in place of an artificial, expansion. It cannot be said, we think, that any policy of great moment has now attained a stage which requires that it should be submitted to the judgment and will of the electors. We have yet to see what measures will be laid before the country by her Majesty's Government. We shall be better prepared to pronounce a verdict upon them after they have been formally propounded and thoroughly discussed. Just at present there is nothing before us upon which to deliver an opinion but a difference of general profession between one party and another. Who will be disposed to lament that a general election is not to be taken upon so vague and indefinite a field of strife?

It is not to be concealed that speculations such as these may be suddenly swept away by unforeseen accident. Two years more may complete the legal term of the existing Parliament, but who can guarantee that it will live to the close of its appointed time? "Three score years and ten" constitute the normal period of human life; but what an infinitude of causes there are that cut it short or prematurely extinguish it. Glad as we may be that there is no immediate prospect of passing through the ordeal of a general election, it would, nevertheless, savour of unwisdom to take for granted that the prospect will be realised. For the present, the quietude of the hour appears likely to be maintained unbroken for some time to come. Let the country enjoy as it may what it has, and hold itself prepared for what the future may unfold.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty gave a ball on Tuesday week to the servants, tennant, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg were present, and also the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and their children, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor received invitations to be present at the dance. On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for the Royal cottage on the Glassalt Shiel, Loch Muich, where her Majesty and the Princess remained until Saturday, and then returned to Balmoral. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Marshall Lang, D.D., of the Barony church, Glasgow, officiated. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince John of Glücksburg. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked to the Manse and called upon the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, afterwards drove to Tillypronie, and visited Sir John and Lady Clark. Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes of Newe and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her accustomed walking and driving exercise. The Queen has sent to Rothesay four Sardinian sheep from Balmoral as a present to the Marquis of Lorne. Lady Waterpark has left Balmoral. The Countess of Erroll and the Hon. Mary Pitt have arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the last deer-drive of the season, on Saturday last, in Invercauld Forest, where Colonel Farquharson had assembled a large and distinguished company. Twenty-five stags were brought down, some of which fell to the rifle of Viscountess Folkestone. On Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service at Crathie church. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and Prince John of Glücksburg left Abergeldie Castle for the south. The Royal party drove to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 78th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Kirwan, was drawn up at the railway station. The Royal travellers proceeded by special train to Aberdeen, where the Earl of Kintore, Mr. Farley Leith, M.P., and other gentlemen, greeted their Royal Highnesses. The journey was resumed shortly after twelve o'clock, and Perth was reached at a quarter to three o'clock, when tea was served in the state saloon to the Princess and her children. The journey was afterwards continued to Edinburgh, where Colonel Farquharson (who had travelled in the train) took leave of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lord Provost and the principal civic authorities of the city, by Sir George Harvey, and the Hon. B. F. Primrose. The Royal travellers dined at the Clarendon Hotel, and resumed the journey south, via the east coast, at eight o'clock. The Prince proceeded to York, passing the night at the chambers of the Yorkshire Club, of which his Royal Highness is a member. The Princess and her children, with Prince John of Glücksburg, continued the route to London, and arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday morning. The Prince left York the same morning on a visit to Lord and Lady Lonsborough at Lonsborough Park. Lord Lonsborough met his Royal Highness at Selby. The Prince will visit Newmarket during the Houghton Meeting. His Royal Highness will be the guest of Mr. H. Chaplin. The Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg went to the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening. Her Royal Highness has driven out daily.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein are the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Inverary Castle. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne are also at the castle.

Prince Arthur went to Drury-Lane Theatre on Saturday evening.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Monday from visiting Lord and Lady Lonsborough at Lonsborough Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived at Vienna on Thursday week en route for Styria, on a visit to the Duke of Teck's father.

Princess Bariatinski has left Thomas's Hotel for Rome.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have returned to Great Cumberland-place from Sweden.

The betrothal of the Duke of Hamilton to Lady Mary Montagu, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, was formally celebrated by the Grand Ducal Court at Baden on the 9th inst.

Two gun-boats—the Ant and the Cuckoo—built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Admiralty, were successfully tried upon the Mersey on Wednesday. Each is to be supplied with an 18-ton gun.

The Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, having completed a period of fifty years in the public service, has resigned the office of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he has held since April 10, 1854; and Lord Tenterden has been appointed to succeed him.

A memorandum, which is the result of twelve years' experience as the superintendent of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, has been written by Dr. Sheppard, who attributes from 75 to 40 per cent of insanity to alcoholic drinks, which he alleges are flavoured with poisonous matters.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday the directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from five to six per cent.

Mr. Charles H. Piesse, F.C.S., has been appointed public analyst for the Strand district.

The City Press states that Mrs. Munro, for a long time a pensioner and inmate of the Goldsmiths' Company's Almshouses, East Acton, died last week, in the 102nd year of her age.

The prizes offered by the Turners' Company for excellence of workmanship were, on Monday, distributed at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor.

At Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, the annual dinner of the Anglo-Belgian Fund took place, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

A fire was discovered early on Wednesday morning in the stables attached to the Bishop of London's palace at Fulham, which was, however, extinguished without any damage being done to the main building.

A young married man applied, last week, to the Islington guardians for admission into the workhouse, and, when asked why he wanted to be admitted, said his wife had deserted him. On being asked how many children he had, he said one, which his wife had taken with her. He was admitted.

The London Ladies' Educational Association opened its sixth session at University College this week for evening lectures, and for morning courses on Oct. 27. For the session about to open seventeen classes in thirteen subjects are offered to ladies, besides the teaching in the Fine-Art School.

The Royal Academy has decided to pay a deserved tribute to the memory of Sir Edwin Landseer. At the approaching winter exhibition of old masters space will be set apart for the works of the great animal-painter, and those who possess examples of his art are invited to contribute to the collection.

Sir E. Watkin's correspondence with the Metropolitan Board of Works relative to the completion of the Inner Circle Railway has resulted in his being informed that the board decline to reopen the question, and adhere to the view expressed by the Parliamentary Committee in August last.

The foundation-stone of a Gothic edifice, intended to be a Pastors' College in connection with the Tabernacle at Newington, was laid, on Tuesday, by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon, who stated that his "church" was now the possessor of more than £100,000 worth of property. Towards this last offshoot he has received some munificent contributions.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, it was stated that Queen Victoria-street was so far completed that it was in a condition to be handed over to the care of the City authorities. Only one-twelfth of the surplus land was now unlet, and that was in the least valuable part of the new thoroughfare—viz., between Bennett's-hill and Blackfriars Bridge.

The suspension was announced at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, of Mr. W. Wilson Saunders, and his son, Mr. George S. Saunders, who were among the best-known members of Lloyd's, the family having been connected with marine-insurance business for nearly a century. The stoppage has been consequent on heavy losses during the past two years, and the outstanding risks are believed to be large.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,439, of whom 33,882 were in workhouses and 63,557 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3242, 13,619, and 29,749 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 646; of whom 409 were men, 174 women, and 63 children under sixteen.

Several donations of £1000 each have been given anonymously this week to charitable institutions in the metropolis. The committee of University College Hospital acknowledge a gift of £1000, through the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury branch, from G. W. S., being the third of the like amount from the same source; the committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat have received £1000 from H. D. T.; and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has received another sum of £1000 from M. R.

The annual dinner of the New Thames Yacht Club took place, yesterday week, at Gravesend, under the presidency of the Commodore, Mr. Lee. The club numbers 462 members, with a squadron of 176 vessels. It was stated that the success of the past season had been unprecedented. Forty-two of the club's yachts had started in various races, and every cup run for on the Thames and to the westward this year had been won by one of its yachts; whilst the club itself had distributed £700 in prizes.

Last week 2154 births and 1247 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 147, and the deaths were 195 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 48 deaths from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 45 from different forms of fever, and 43 from diarrhoea, while not one resulted from smallpox. Five deaths were caused by street accidents. The Registrar-General reports that scarlet fever is on the increase in all the principal towns of this country.

The winter session of the Working Women's College, in Queen's-square, was opened yesterday week, when an address was delivered by Mrs. Fawcett. The report stated that the number of students had increased session by session, the average during the present year being 208, as against 181, the highest average of previous years. In her address, Mrs. Fawcett said it was absolutely necessary that the limits of the field of female work should be extended. It was said that women were born for marriage; but there were 2,500,000 unmarried women in the country, and half these must remain unmarried. The world, however, was changing its views as to the position of women. She heard that the Messrs. Baring were taking women into their banks, and were satisfied with the result.

Upwards of 13,000 persons attended a "military fête" given at the Crystal Palace on Monday, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other distinguished officers. The wet weather materially interfered with the outdoor amusements and spoiled the fireworks with which the fête concluded. Soldiers and volunteers in uniform were admitted at reduced rates, and commanding officers were authorised to grant leave to all well-conducted soldiers to attend. The next annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits at the Crystal Palace will be held on Nov. 17, 18, 19, and 20. For poultry there are 111 classes, for pigeons 55, and 10 for rabbits. In some of the classes for poultry eight prizes are to be given. There are sixty-three silver cups, which will be distributed among the various varieties; and the money prizes amount to nearly £1000.

Dr. Lankester held an inquiry, on Wednesday, at the Bank of England Tavern, Paddington, on the body of Frederick Cooper, a gardener, in the employ of Mr. Warner, of the Lower Welsh Harp at Hendon. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Warner had kept in his grounds some years a large brown bear. It was chained up near the water's edge, and inclosed by brickwork and bars on the other side, and the chain was about twelve feet long. The animal was considered docile, and deceased, as well as other persons, occasionally fed it. On Friday morning the deceased, having been cutting the grass-plot, took an armful, went within the hurdles, and, as the deceased himself stated, threw the grass to the bear. On turning to come away, being within the length of the chain, and before he could reach the opening, the bear flew at him and threw him down. The deceased's cries brought the assistance of a boat-builder, among others, who struck the bear with a boat-hook while he was standing over the deceased's body. They succeeded in beating the bear off and getting the deceased out, when it was discovered he had received some severe lacerations and injuries from the animal's claws and teeth. Cooper was at once removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died thirty-six hours after admission. Mr. Warner, the owner of the bear, said it was five years old, and was so docile that children used to feed it. It would feed with dogs, and a man had ridden on its back round the post to which it was chained. Since this occurrence the bear had been shot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

DISASTERS.

During a terrible gale, yesterday week, the schooner Tulip, from Sunderland, went ashore on Saunton Sands, North Devon. The master, mate, and one seaman were lost.

Edward Williams, aged eighteen, one of five men burned by an explosion of firedamp at the Furness Main Colliery, near Barnsley, died on Saturday. Deceased's father and his hurrier, named Nevill, are not expected to survive. Men were working with naked lights when the explosion occurred.

In the work of replacing the rope attached to an elevator in a factory at Dundee three men met with a terrible accident. The machine fell while they were inside it, and their injuries were so great that one died within an hour, and the other two are in a dangerous state.

Mr. Charles Paget, of Ruddington Grange, Notts, Mrs. Paget, and her sister, Miss Tebbutt, went on to the rocks near Filey Brigg, on Monday afternoon, and while they were sitting there a huge wave broke upon them and threw them into the sea. A girl who was near seized with one hand a piece of seaweed which grew fast to the rocks and with the other grasped Miss Tebbutt; but Mr. Paget and his wife were drowned.

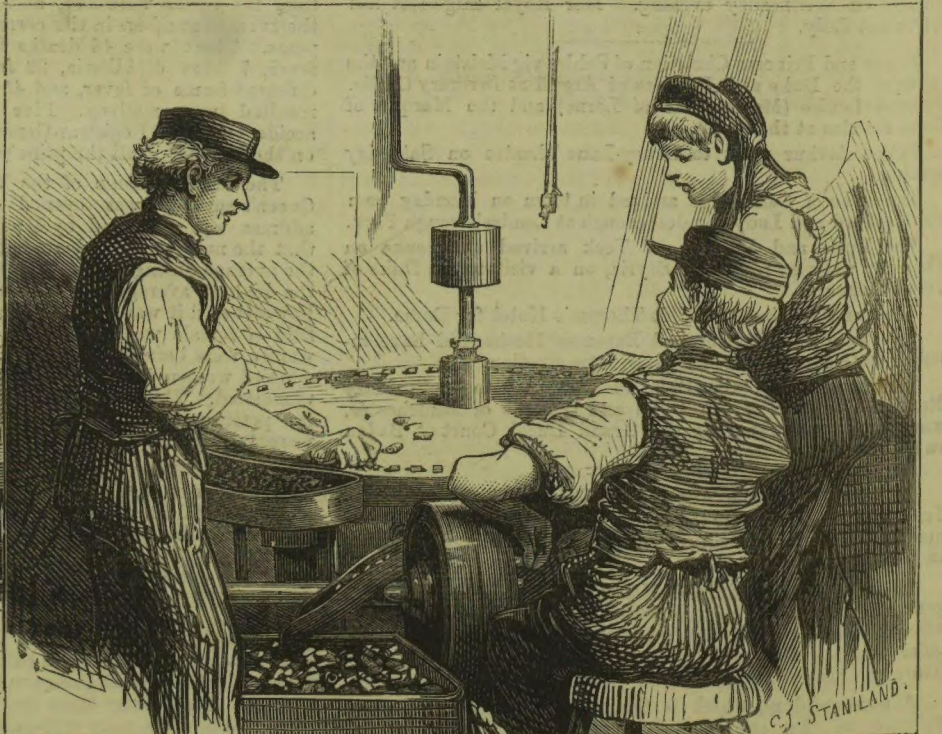
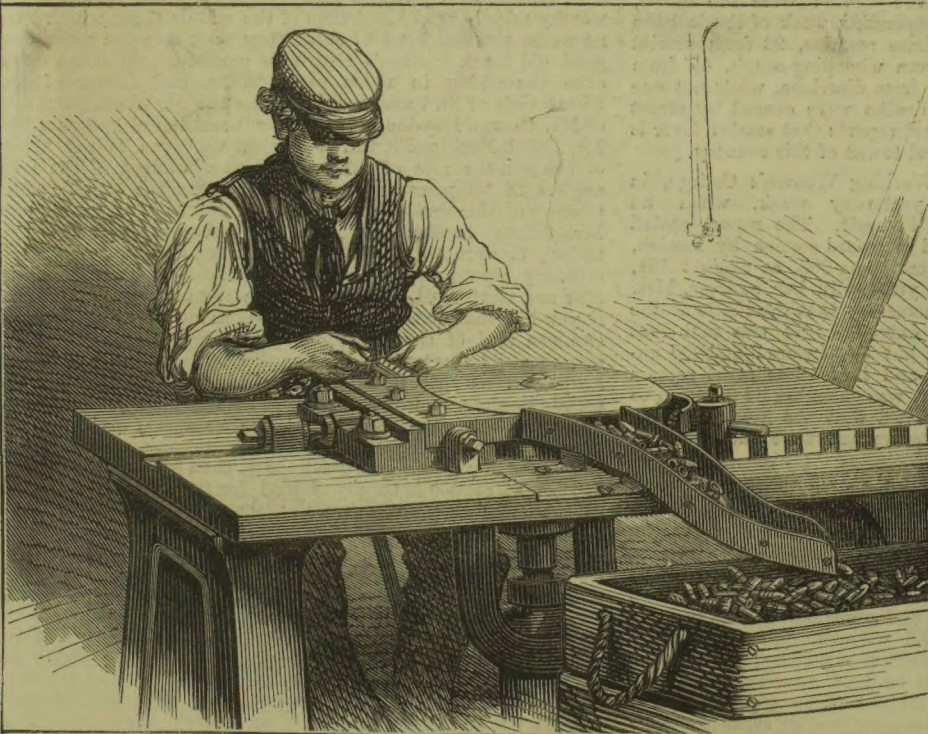
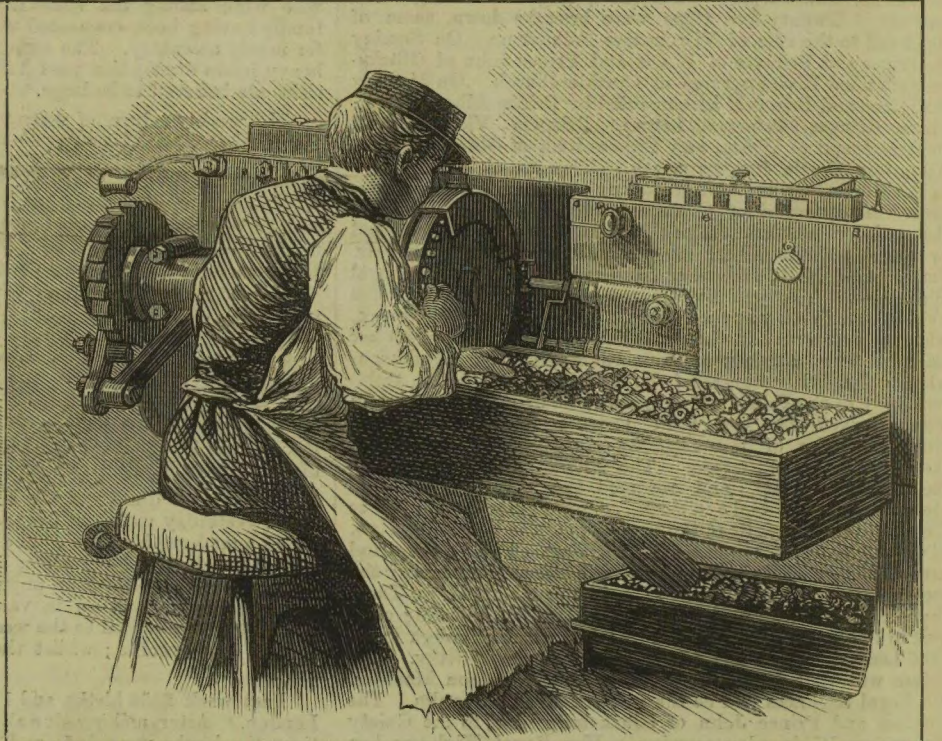
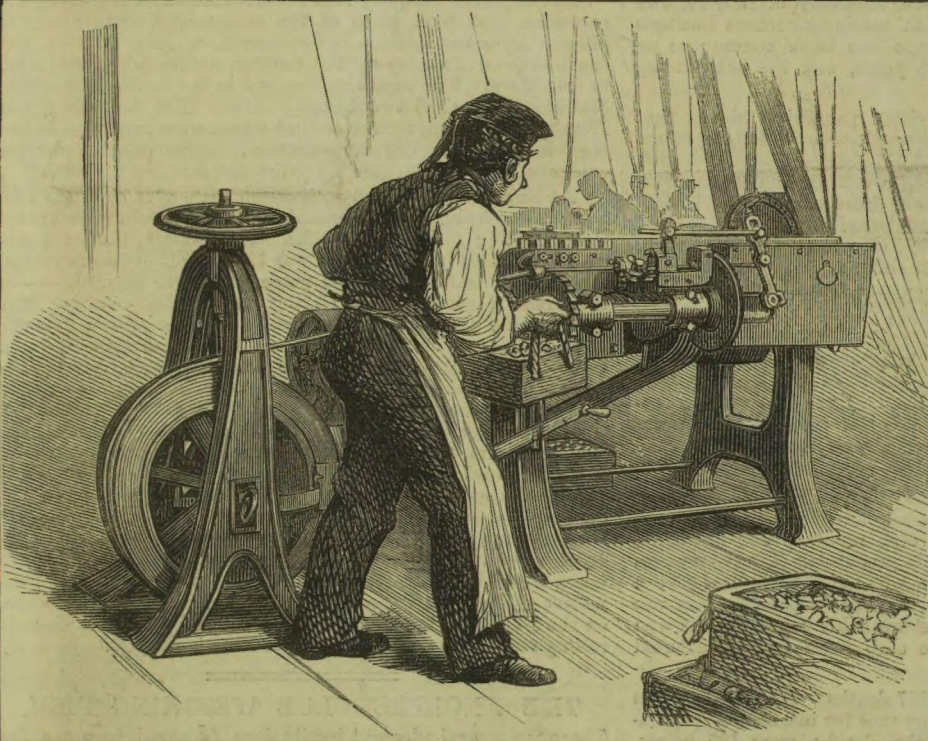
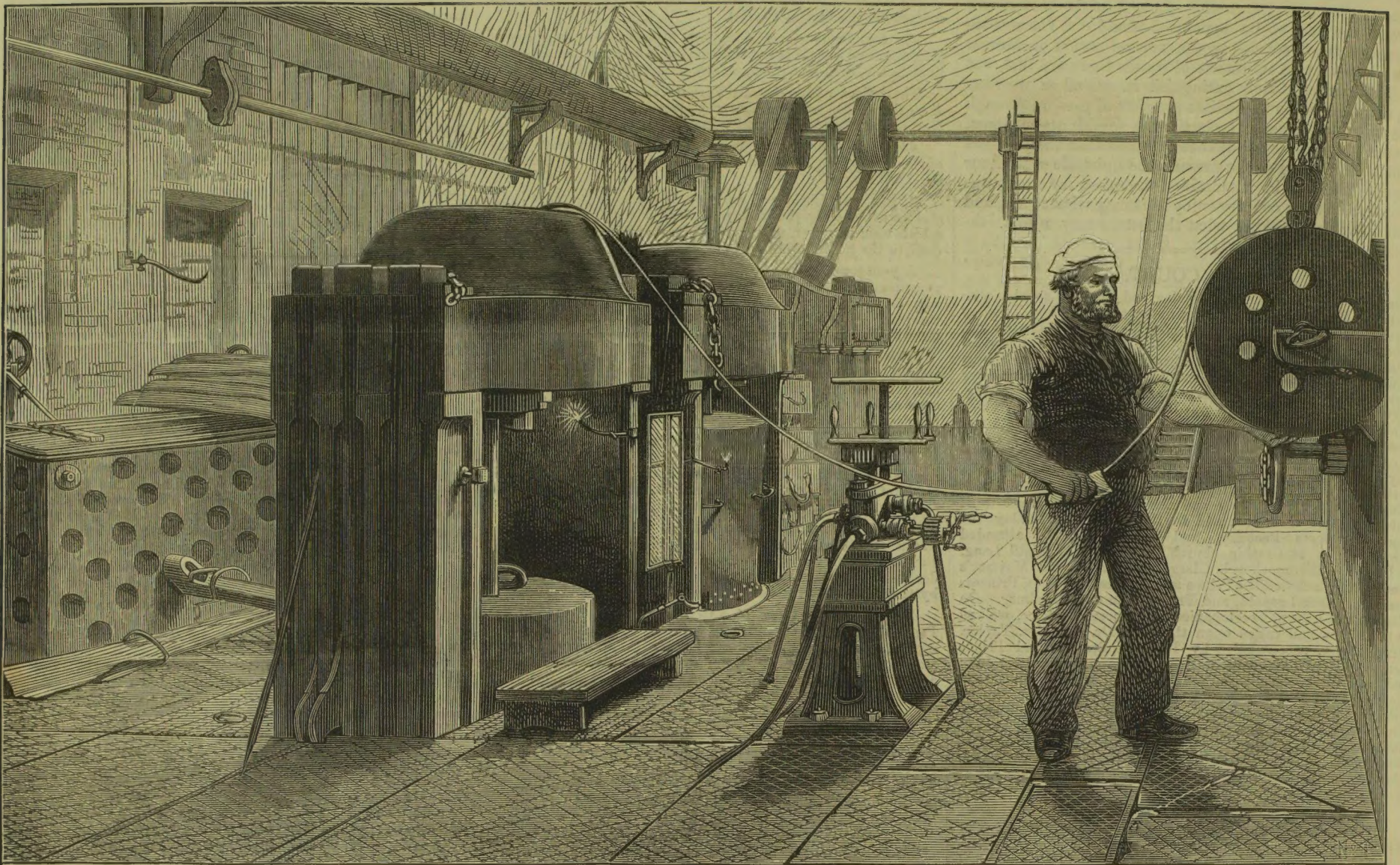
Owen Cain, nine years of age, has died in Liverpool from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat five weeks ago. Two deaths from hydrophobia have recently occurred in Salford. One case was that of a boy five years of age who was bitten, on the 5th ult., by a bulldog belonging to his father. The other was that of a girl seven years of age, who, on Aug. 29, had been bitten by a strange dog as she lay in bed.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the explosion that took place at the ammunition manufactory of Messrs. Dyer and Robson, in Greenwich, on Aug. 29 last, was concluded on Tuesday by Mr. Carttar, at the Admiral Hardy, in that town. The explosion resulted in the deaths of Isabella Matilda Scott, aged twenty-one; Annie Hill, fourteen; and Elizabeth Newman, sixteen—all of whom were employed in the shed in which the disaster occurred. After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

At Swansea, on Saturday, through the points near the railway station being wrongly turned, a passenger-train was shunted into a siding full of coal-trucks. Fortunately, the train was proceeding slowly, and no one was killed; but in two carriages, which were smashed, several passengers were injured. On the Great Western line at Goring, on Monday morning, two goods-trains were shunted in mistake on to one siding to make room for the mail-train to pass, and they came into collision. Two vans were thrown off the line, and some were considerably damaged. The early train was delayed two hours. A fatal accident occurred, on Tuesday night, at a level crossing on the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway, close to Carmarthen. The 10.19 p.m. train dashed through the gates, which had been left shut, breaking them into fragments. The train kept on the line, but a woman who was standing a few yards from the crossing was struck by a piece of timber and killed. Two accidents upon the Midland Railway occurred on Wednesday. In one case a fish-train ran into some coal-trucks a short distance beyond the Unstone station, and in the other a locomotive and several waggons ran off the line near Wath station, on the Doncaster branch. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock, but no one appears to have been hurt.

THE ANGLERS' CLUB WEIGHING FISH.

There are several pleasant institutions, favoured by not a few worthy middle-aged Londoners of the middle class, which have no worse aim and bond of union than their common pursuit of good old Izaak Walton's river-side pastime. We remember once describing in these pages the annual dinner of the Piscatorialists at St. James's Hall, under the genial chairmanship of Mr. George Haydon, where the wit and fun of speeches like Mr. Frank Buckland's, full of comical allusions to the habits of fish and the arts of fishermen, kept a hundred of the jolly anglers in temperate glee around their festive table. Particulars of this society may be got from Mr. T. R. Sachs or Mr. James Lander (the late and present honorary secretaries), or from Mr. F. G. Pearce (the treasurer), or at their ordinary trysting place, on Monday nights, in the season, the Star and Garter, 44, Pall-mall. Fish-culture—or pisciculture, if you like that Latin word better—is naturally allied with the emulous zeal of the water-Nimrods to capture the most numerous and largest fish. Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Francis have therefore reached out their right hand of fellowship to the social piscators, as well as to the Thames Angling Preservation Society, whose object is manifest from its name; and the Exhibition still open at South Kensington is not less encouraging to the lovers of a gentle and quiet sport, than substantially useful to show an economic supply of food for the people. The walls of a parlour frequented by the assembled members of an Anglers' Club are usually adorned with casts or coloured drawings of the finest fish taken within its jurisdiction; the pictures by Mr. H. L. Rolfe are especially admired. The Piscatorial Society offers to preserve in its permanent collection any specimens above a certain size, which is 10 lb. for salmon, 6 lb. for Thames trout, 3 lb. for other trout, 3 lb. for perch, 20 lb. for pike, 5 lb. for carp, and various proportionate weights for the less important kinds. Prizes are duly awarded to the most successful anglers, the meet recompense of their patient skill. Our illustration of the meeting of an Anglers' Club, at the time of weighing the fish, will be viewed with some interest by those who can sympathise with the votaries of a healthful and harmless amusement.



THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION: MAKING THE BULLETS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.



WEIGHING THE FISH AT A LONDON ANGLERS' CLUB.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 16.

The elections of Sunday last in the departments of the Loire, the Nièvre, the Puy-de-Dôme, and the Haute Garonne have resulted, as was foreseen for some weeks past, in another and overwhelming Republican victory. France, whom the Legitimist journals depict as longing for the return of her ancient monarchs, has once more affirmed her Republican predilections in a most unmistakable manner, and that almost on the eve of the meeting of the Assembly, the first task of which, we are told, will be to decree the restoration of the house of Bourbon. In the department of the Loire M. Raymond, the Republican candidate, obtained nearly 60,000 votes; while his adversary, M. Faure-Belon, a Legitimist, polled only 24,600. In the Nièvre Dr. Turigny, whose previous election was quashed by the Royalist majority for alleged illegal practices, has been again returned by 39,872 votes, 28,253 being given to M. Gillois, the representative of the Conservative party; while in the Puy-de-Dôme, where the Monarchists failed to bring forward any candidate, M. Girod-Pouzol, an advanced Radical, has been elected by 79,825 votes out of 80,985 voters. The election which presents, however, the most significant character is that of Count de Rémusat, M. Thiers's former Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Haute Garonne. This election is at once a great Republican victory and a protest against the Parliamentary revolution of May 24. It will be recollected that M. de Rémusat was defeated some months ago by M. Barodet in Paris. The Count was then considered too reactionary by the Parisians, but he is to-day elected in one of the most Republican departments of France by 70,669 votes, against 31,000 given to M. Niel, the Bonapartist candidate, and son of the Marshal of that name.

These elections all point in one direction. They show that, however Ministers may strive to fetter, falsify, and gag the press, they cannot stifle the Republican spirit which animates the country. The tyrannical home policy of MM. de Broglie and Beulé, analogous to that of the worst days of the Second Empire, is bearing its fruits, although they are not precisely such as these statesmen imagined they would have been. They deny liberty of speech to the most moderate of their opponents, or else subject it to such vexatious conditions as to render it utterly worthless. They, moreover, forbid any discussion of their acts in the Republican journals under penalty of exclusion from sale in the streets and at the railway stations, suspension, or suppression; while, on the other hand, they themselves star through the provinces, delivering incendiary speeches at every agricultural Concours-Général, and permit their own journals to preach civil war and to stigmatise the Republican party in the most offensive terms. The recent speech of M. Gambetta at Périgueux led to the suspension of no less than four Republican journals, and to the interdiction of the sale in the streets of a fifth which had quoted its more striking passages. Of these four were provincial organs, the other being the *Paris Siècle*, which, however Republican its sympathies may be, always couches its articles in moderate language. When questioned on this subject before the Committee of Permanence, M. Beulé explained that the *Siècle* had been interdicted because M. Gambetta, being a deputy, could not be proceeded against—virtually admitting that the object of these severe measures is to prevent other newspapers from following the example; or, in other words, to prevent France from hearing the voice of the deputies she has chosen to represent her.

This monstrous avowal has naturally greatly elated the Royalist journals, who continue to minister incentives to the mutual hatred of citizens every day with impunity. To-day we learn that in the department of the Haute Marne the Royalist préfet has interdicted the sale of every newspaper except the *Figaro*, *Paris Journal*, *Soleil*, and *Journal de Paris*, all Fusionist organs, and three little harmless halfpenny publications; while at Lyons General Bourbaki has just suppressed another Republican organ, *Le Peuple*. A working man's club in the same city has also been closed, by order of the Préfet. M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle—whose brother certainly accompanied Victor Noir on his ill-fated visit to Prince Pierre Bonaparte, but who is himself well known in the French literary world as of no very extreme political opinions—writes to the newspapers to say that the Minister of the Interior has refused him permission to deliver lectures on ordinary subjects. In a letter addressed to M. Beulé he mentions that this permission has been accorded him for eight consecutive years, and that it was never refused him, even in the most difficult times of the Second Empire. During the last ten years an annual fête has taken place in the Saône et Loire in honour of Raelée, who discovered the means of destroying the disease of the vines; but this year the necessary authorisation was refused by the Préfet, M. Ch. Rolland. One of the deputies of the department complained bitterly to the Minister of the Interior, but it was only after he had formally promised that no political speeches should be delivered that permission was granted.

The correctional tribunal of Toulouse is happily not influenced by the tyrannical rule of the present Government, for it recently decided that the Préfet acted illegally in decreeing that the Republican organ, *La Dépêche*, could only be distributed to its subscribers through the post, where it was seized by the Administration almost every day. Unfortunately, however, the French tribunals are, as a rule, so imbued with the principle of subservience to the ruling power, whatever this may be, that an Opposition journal appealing from some illegal prefectural measure rarely obtains redress.

M. Rouher, who, according to M. de Cassagnac, is the Plenipotentiary of the ex-Empress in France, has recently addressed a superb piece of special pleading to Baron Eschassériaux, the president of the Bonapartist Society of the "Appeal to the People," in which he proposes to hold a meeting of Bonapartist deputies to deliberate upon the projects for a Monarchical restoration elaborated by the Royalists, and upon the line of conduct and the means of action which the Imperialists should adopt. This letter purports to be written in defence of the national sovereignty, which, according to M. Rouher, both Legitimists and Republicans ignore; but to which the Empire "created by free and enlightened plébiscites, and which no subsequent plébiscite has denied," would fain appeal. "The strong and the powerful," he says, "refuse to submit to the sovereign arbitration. They say they are loved of the people, and yet they shrink from its verdict." Coming so soon after Prince Napoleon's alliance with M. Portalis, this letter has a certain interest; but the Bonapartist party, being small, has little political significance. Should a division be taken on the question of a Monarchical restoration, the Imperialists will undoubtedly vote with the Republicans.

On Monday the interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine by the Duc d'Aumale began at Trianon, the first day's questioning being confined to military matters of secondary importance as far as the Marshal is concerned. On Tuesday the subject of the suppressed despatches was dealt with. When interrogated with regard to his communications with the Emperor during the battles of Gravelotte and St. Privat, the Marshal replied

that, fearing the publicity of the telegraph, he had preferred sending his aide-de-camp Commandant Magnan in person to Châlons. The Commandant never returned, and, although he was charged with carrying instructions from the Emperor to Bazaine, did not succeed, according to his own account, in passing through the German lines. The Marshal formally denied that he ever received a despatch apprising him of the departure of MacMahon's army for Sedan; and stated that he never sent the despatch received by the latter in which it was stated that he could pass through the Prussian lines whenever he pleased. All the despatches sent by the different commanders to one another, by the Emperor to Bazaine, and vice versa, were read by the *greffier*, and showed what terrible confusion reigned in the various corps-d'armée. In the course of this sitting occurred the first incident of any importance, the Marshal passing to the Duc d'Aumale a diplomatic telegram, dated from Constantinople, stating that two foreign Powers only awaited a French victory to declare themselves against Germany, and advising the army to remain under Metz, so as to cut off the enemy's retreat or to intercept his communications. The Tribunal, the Government Commissaries, the counsel for the defence, and the Marshal were all of opinion that the signatures of this telegram should not be revealed; and the newspapers are actively engaged in speculating from whom it came. After some preliminary questioning about the reasons for not preventing the Germans closing around Metz, Marshal Bazaine entered, yesterday (Wednesday) upon the branch of his examination which refers to the armament and provisioning of that city. He declared he gave all necessary orders for its defence, but blamed the inferior officers for not having executed them, upon which he was reminded by the Duc d'Aumale that he, as commander, was by the military code made responsible for administration. The "Regnier incident" formed a feature of yesterday's examination. The Marshal declared that he did not think of the use which M. Regnier might make of the signature which was given to him. He defended Bourbaki's mission, on the ground that an armistice was necessary for both the army and the country. The interrogatory of the Marshal will last for several days to come. He shows considerable assurance in replying to the Duc d'Aumale, and is reported to have smiled ironically on noticing the impression produced on the Tribunal by the Constantinople telegram.

The Fourth Council of War met, on Monday last, to try M. Ranc, the member of the National Assembly who, after a couple of years of immunity, is accused of having taken part in the Communist insurrection. M. Ranc, prudently enough, did not present himself; for, after reading the indictment and taking the evidence of the witnesses, the Court summarily condemned him to death. The sentence, which was expected, has caused little excitement, except in advanced Republican circles.

SPAIN.

There has been a naval engagement off Carthagena. On the arrival of Admiral Lobo off the port on Saturday the Carthagena Junta at once resolved to fight. Their chances were by no means desperate, as their fleet, if properly manned and well handled, was a fair match for the enemy. Rapidly coaling and provisioning (probably with the spoils of Garrucha), the four Intransigente vessels—the Numancia, Mendez Nunez, Tetuan, and Fernando el Catolico—steamed out and offered battle, which was immediately accepted by Admiral Lobo, who had under his command the Almansa, Villa de Madrid, Carmen, and two paddle steamers. The Numancia out-distanced her sister ships, and sustained the brunt of the battle. The tactics and firing were, however, of a very random character, and, after some wild chasing, the Numancia ran back to port, pursued by the Vittoria. The Mendez Nunez continued almost out of range during the whole of the action, and the Fernando el Catolico did not take part in it at all. A smart though short engagement between the Tetuan and the Vittoria wound up the fight, which thus ended in the defeat of the insurgents. The insurgent frigates again left the port of Carthagena at noon on Monday; but, seeing the Government squadron ready to meet them, returned to the harbour. Contreras has been removed from the command of the Intransigente fleet and has been succeeded by the Captain of the Tetuan, who is described as a very determined man. The English Admiral offered surgical assistance to both combatants in the recent fight, but each party declined to avail themselves of it. Admiral Lobo's squadron left its position near Carthagena on Tuesday for Gibraltar, in order, it is stated, to coal. It is reported that at a Cabinet Council held on Wednesday Admiral Lobo's dismissal was resolved upon. The Minister of Marine was expected to leave Madrid in the evening to take command of the fleet and return with it to Carthagena. The fleet would be strengthened by the addition of the Zarazoga. A sortie from the town by a band of 1000 insurgents with four guns was repulsed on Friday week, and the besiegers have considerably advanced their lines. We learn from La Palma that a general attack upon Carthagena is being prepared by the besieging forces, and that the insurgents are said to be demoralised.

The conflict of Republicans and Carlists continues, with varying results, but with no important gain on either side. There is still much mystery about the great battle, as it is termed, in Navarre. Both sides with equal pertinacity claim it as a signal victory for themselves, and it would therefore seem that, though there had been severe fighting, each side had obtained no decided advantage at the close. As far as one can gather from the conflicting accounts, any slight gain which there may have been was on the side of the Carlists. However, General Moriones announces that the recent engagements have led to good results; that the soldiers are full of enthusiasm for the Republic, and that operations about which he is hopeful are shortly to be carried out.

GERMANY.

Letters of the highest interest and importance have been published at Berlin, the correspondents being the Emperor William and the Pope. His Holiness wrote from the Vatican, on Aug. 7, remonstrating in frank and friendly terms with the Emperor on recent action by the German Government against Catholicism. The Imperial answer, dated Sept. 3, is couched in the same amicable tone, but firmly resists the Papal assumptions.

Prince and Princess Frederick Charles have been warmly received in Italy.

The Crown Prince of Saxony has met with a severe carriage accident at Dresden. His Royal Highness is suffering from a painful contusion of the side, but is not in any danger.

Herr von Bulow, the recently-appointed Secretary to the Foreign Ministry at Berlin, has been raised to the rank of a Minister of State.

Chamberlain von Zehmen has again been appointed by the King to the post of President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet. By a Royal decree, issued on Saturday, the Chamber of Deputies of the Prussian Diet is dissolved, and the preliminary elections are to take place on the 23rd. The final elections are fixed for Nov. 4.

By an order of the Government, all emigration and recruiting agents who are not German subjects and domiciled in Germany are to be expelled from the country.

A social economy association is holding its first sitting at Eisenach, under the presidency of Herr Gneist. It seems that its principal object at present is a reform of the German factory laws. Motions were adopted in favour of a reform of the laws relating to joint-stock companies, and in favour of a law creating boards of conciliation between masters and men.

DENMARK.

In Monday's sitting of the Folksting a discussion was held upon the motion of fifty-three members, to the effect that the House should call upon the Ministry to remove the impediments to co-operation between the Government and the national representatives. The President of the Council of Ministers declared that the Government would not state its views until the Budget came on for discussion. He then left the hall of the Chamber, and the motion was passed by 53 votes against 39. In compliance with the wishes of the King, the Ministers have resolved to remain in office, and the Minister-President threatens a dissolution of the Folksting if the Budget be rejected without debate.

RUSSIA.

The Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna left Tzarskoe Selo with their family on Thursday week, proceeding to Livadia, by way of Nicolaieff.

From Berlin comes the statement that the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg early in January next.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that, by order of the Czar, the right bank of the Amoo Daria, together with the delta, from the sea as far as the extreme western arm of the river, has been incorporated with Russia; that troops are to be left to protect the annexed territory; and that a military commander has been appointed, with the rights of governor.

Several of the detachments engaged in the Khivan expedition are on their march homewards.

A ukase has been issued by order of the Czar declaring all endowments of Greek schools invested in land situate in Russia to be forfeited.

TURKEY.

Mahmud Pacha, the ex-Grand Vizier, is appointed Governor of Adana, and Mithad Pacha, ex-Grand Vizier and late Minister of Justice, is appointed Governor of Salonica.

The subscriptions received at Constantinople for the new Turkish Loan amount to £2,000,000, and in other cities to £8,000,000.

The international commission on the Suez Canal dues met in Constantinople last Saturday. A discussion having arisen respecting the regulations to be adopted during the sittings, it was found on a division that the members on both sides were equal. The president thereupon wished to give a casting vote, but this was objected to, and the meeting was adjourned. The commission met again on Wednesday, and disposed of all the preliminary questions to which the discussion of its internal regulations gave rise.

AMERICA.

President Grant is reported to have declared in conversation that the recent panic was the first step towards a return to specie payments, which would form a solid financial basis, beneficial to the whole country. He is also said to have added that if he now were writing his message, he would recommend to the Legislature the accomplishment of this task.

President Grant has issued a proclamation appointing Nov. 27 to be observed as a National Thanksgiving Day.

Election intelligence includes the statements that the Republicans have gained the day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and the District of Columbia, but not by any great majorities. In Oregon the Democrats have succeeded in returning another member to Congress.

Mr. Wilkie Collins has had a very friendly reception in New York, where several entertainments have been given in his honour.

Brigham Young has been re-elected President of the Mormon Church at Utah. No other candidate came forward.

The yellow fever is abating at Shreveport. The total number of persons who have died of the epidemic is 600.

The cotton crop is reported to have suffered much damage from drought and worms.

INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on the 24th inst. on a tour of inspection, during which he will visit the camps of Roorkee and Kirwee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, the Director-General of the Post Office in Bengal, who was recently suspended for abstracting a letter of his wife from the post office, has been reinstated. It seems that he had officially reported the matter in 1871, and believed he had a legal right to take the letter.

The overland mail arrived last Saturday morning with advices from Calcutta to Sept. 16 and Bombay to Sept. 19. Full details are given in the Indian papers of the late Moplah disturbances, but the main facts appear to have been correctly reported in the telegrams. The affair had no political significance. The other news is of no general interest.

It has been finally settled that the Vienna Exhibition shall be closed on the 31st inst.

United States papers say that the Bureau of Statistics reports that 18,000 Americans visited Europe this summer.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Major de Winton a diamond ring with the Imperial initials for services in connection with international exhibitions.

The cod-fishers at Faroe and Iceland have been remarkably successful this season. Up to the 2nd inst. 230,000 large cod, of fine quality, had been landed at Lerwick.

The Government of India has decided on adopting the Hunterian system of spelling Indian proper names. The orthography of well-known names is to be retained.

Father Hyacinth and M. Chavard, the newly-elected Old Catholic curés of Geneva, took the oaths, on Tuesday, before the Council of State, and will be installed on Sunday next.

M. Theophile Gérard, a Chasseur Eclairé of Liège, has won the grand prize of honour, which is contested for by the successful competitors in the Tir National at Brussels.

The Mexican Congress has sanctioned constitutional amendments separating Church and State, abolishing oaths, prohibiting monasteries, and banishing the Jesuits.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has commissioned Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street, to execute a bronze statue, 8 ft. 6 in. high, of the late Lord Mayo. It is to be erected in Bombay.

It is reported that Marshal MacMahon consents to act as arbitrator between England and Portugal in the question relative to the Bay of Lorenzo-Marques, east coast of Africa.

The International Juridical Congress at Brussels was opened yesterday week at the Townhall, by M. Visschers, formerly Minister of State. Mr. Dudley Field and the Burgomaster of Brussels spoke. A dinner was afterwards given by the Town Council. At the business meeting letters from the King of the Belgians, Count Sclopis, and others were read.

Messrs. Forrest the well-known builders of life-boats, have constructed for the Government a number of large surf-boats to be sent out with the Ashantee expedition.

A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon says the Portuguese Government will not take part in the special exhibition of Portuguese wines in London in 1874, on account of insufficient time for preparation.

The violent storm that prevailed in the North Atlantic in August and was felt all along the seaboard is computed to have caused the loss of 600 lives and the destruction of 1122 vessels and 900 buildings.

A committee has been formed for organising a pilgrimage from Nice to Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The pilgrimage will extend over three months, and each person taking part in it will have to contribute 1800*fr.* (£72). It is confined to men.

The Royal Court of Jersey has decided that every shareholder in the Mercantile Bank (which stopped payment) is an insolvent debtor, but it is still thought that an effort will be made to arrange the payment of a composition.

Major-General W. S. R. Norcott, C.B., has, by an order in the *Gazette*, been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Major-General Guy, C.B., whose period of service has expired.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces, through the Emigration Commissioners, that grants of land by the Government of Natal to military and other immigrants will be discontinued, and no pastoral lease, on any terms whatever, will be granted in future.

Cuba has been visited by a destructive storm, which caused the sea to break over vessels leaving the harbour, and to drive some of them ashore. A lighthouse was overthrown, and great damage done to telegraph lines on the island. A hurricane has raged in Southern Hayti, causing great destruction of houses and shipping.

Galigiani says that the report that Queen Isabella was lately nearly losing her life in an attempt to save her son's life at a watering-place in the Atlantic is contradicted. Her Majesty was in Paris at the time, and Prince Alphonso at Vienna. Queen Isabella was probably confounded with the Queen of Portugal, to whom, as recorded elsewhere, an accident of the kind happened.

Mr. Charles Malcolm Kennedy, of the Foreign Office, is appointed, by an order published in the *London Gazette*, her Majesty's Commissioner to attend the commission which is to meet at Paris, under article 4 of the new Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce; and Mr. Henry Austin Lee, of the Foreign Office, to be an acting third secretary in the diplomatic service while employed abroad.

The ship *Winifred*, 3000 tons burden, sailed from Gravesend on the 4th inst. for Brisbane, Queensland. The *Winifred* is the 119th vessel that has sailed under the land-order system of emigration, and under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government Office, 32, Charing-cross, London. Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts have received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Brisbane of the London line clipper *Indus*, after a passage of eighty-five days, with upwards of 500 passengers. There had been no deaths.

Private advices from Zanzibar up to the 17th ult. report the capture of a slaver off Lamoo by the Governor of that place, with a cargo of 217 slaves. This is a most satisfactory proof that the Sultan of Zanzibar and his officials on the coast are acting up to the late treaty with Great Britain for the abolition of the transport of slaves. Through the same medium we learn that letters had been received at Zanzibar from the Livingstone Search Expedition up to July 24, at which date Lieutenant Cameron and his party were within a fortnight's march of Uvanyembe. All well.

The death of Count Flavigny, president of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded, is announced from Paris; Bishop Christoph Florentius Koett died at Fulda on Tuesday morning, aged seventy-three years; the death is announced also of Dr. Reischl, Professor of Ethical Theology at the University of Munich; and of the Rev. Dr. Herman Schmettau, who was for seventeen years the foreign secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, having formerly been German chaplain at Lisbon. The American papers announce the death of Admiral Winslow, who commanded the *Kearsarge* when she sank the *Alabama*; and of Mr. John B. Baldwin, who was Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives, and, after the war, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 4th inst., gives an account of an alarming accident which befel the Queen of Portugal and the Royal Princes two days previously. On the afternoon of Thursday, it says, her Majesty and her infant sons, who were staying at the watering-place of Cascaes, were walking on the beach of Mexilhoeiro, near the rocks known as the Boca do Inferno (Mouth of Hell). The place is full of basins, which are always filled with water. The full force of the Atlantic dashes on the beach, and waves often mount the highest rocks. The young Princes ran along the sands and left the Queen behind, when a wave rushed among the rocks, and, surrounding the Princes, carried them into one of the deep basins. The Queen, seeing the peril of her sons, ran to save them, but, her dress catching on a rocky point, she fell into the water, but still managed to grasp the *Infante Dom Carlos*. Fortunately, the assistant keeper of the Guid lighthouse saw the disaster, rushed into the water, and managed, with some difficulty, to bring the two Princes to the shore, afterwards assisting the Queen out of the water. The Queen was carried to the palace enveloped in sheets, and it was some time before she recovered from the effects of the fright. Afterwards she sent a special messenger to the King to inform him of the accident. As soon as the letter had been read, his Majesty conferred upon the lighthouse-keeper the order of the Tower and Sword. The Queen also ordered her treasurer to give him £100, and the authorities will promote him to a more remunerative post.

There was a great gathering of Wesleyans at Reading on Wednesday, the occasion being the opening of a new chapel, which has been erected at a cost of nearly £8000. The edifice was designed by an amateur, the Rev. J. P. Johnson, of Woodgreen, London.

The free library at South Shields was opened on Wednesday by Alderman Glover, the Mayor, who was accompanied by members of the Corporation, the committee of the free library, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. After the ceremony the Mayor and Mayoress entertained about 150 ladies and gentlemen at breakfast.

A delegate meeting, representing the whole of the miners of Scotland, was held at Glasgow on Wednesday. The majority of those present advocated a general demand for an increase of pay; but, acting on the advice of Mr. Macdonald, it was agreed to endeavour first to obtain an advance in those places where the rate of wages is now below the average.

THE CHURCH.

Mr. Lowe is gazetted an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

The Ven. William Pollock, D.D., died on Saturday last at Cloughton, near Birkenhead, after a protracted illness.

Her Majesty has forwarded £75 towards the fund for a memorial to the late Rev. S. B. Gobat, Vicar of Seaforth, and late Vicar of Is-y-coed, near Wrexham, where he died in August before removing to his new living. He was a son of the Bishop of Jerusalem. Mr. Gladstone has also subscribed £10.

A window for the south transept of Bath Abbey, which is in course of restoration, was promised by a lady in Bath, in 1872, in commemoration of the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The window, which is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, has just been completed, and adds greatly to the adornment of this very ancient and beautiful edifice.

The annual meeting of the Hereford Diocesan Association was held at the Shire Hall, Hereford, on Tuesday afternoon—the Bishop of Hereford in the chair. Sir John Pakington, in moving the adoption of the report, ventured to think that in the history of the Church of England there was no nobler passage than that which recorded the origin and history of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The foundation of a new district church, St. Mark's, South Shields, was laid, on the 18th ult., by Sir Hedworth Williamson. The work was in a great measure started by the Rev. Robert Green, Vicar of Longhorsley, who gave the site, worth £500, and £100 more to the building fund. A site of an acre in extent for a vicarage and £1500 have also been granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Amongst other princely gifts bestowed by the Earl of Dudley towards the restoration and beautifying of Worcester Cathedral may be mentioned a pulpit, which, from the costly nature of the materials and richness of the sculpture, will surpass anything of the kind in England. The design is by Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A.; and Mr. Forsyth, of Baker-street, is the sculptor. It is expected to be finished by Easter next.

The Church Congress concluded its sitting at Bath yesterday week. Among the subjects of discussion in the morning were "The Life of Godliness: Intellectual, Devotional, Practical," introduced by the Rev. J. Griffiths. Among the speakers were the Bishops of Manchester and Chichester. In the afternoon the religious wants and claims of children were discussed. The Mayor held a reception at the Assembly Rooms in the evening. The total number of members and associates was 6481, the highest yet reached. Next year's meeting will be at Brighton.

A meeting of the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry of Ely was held, at Cambridge, on Tuesday afternoon—the Mayor presiding—at which it was agreed to present a farewell address to the Bishop of the diocese on his translation to the see of Winchester. This document spoke of the wisdom, loving care, and self-denying zeal shown by his Lordship during his tenure of the see of Ely, and the choice of Mr. Gladstone in selecting the Bishop for the more important diocese of Winchester was generally commended.

The parish church of Brandon, Suffolk, was reopened, on St. Michael's Day, by the Bishop of Ely, after an expenditure upon it by Mr. J. D. Wyatt, architect, of 2000*gs.* Of this sum the Rev. W. F. Crocker, Rector, gave £500; Mr. W. Angerstein, £200; and Messrs. W. and J. Wood, £200, and a stained-glass window to the memory of their father. As soon as the remaining £350 is liquidated, it is proposed to build a north aisle (which is much wanted), and an organ-chamber, to rebuild the steeple, and to purchase an organ.

The Rev. John Salwey, having resigned the curacy of Ewell, Surrey, on his appointment as secretary to the London Diocesan Home Mission Society, has been presented by the inhabitants with a handsome clock and a purse of £200; also a gift of books from the teachers and scholars of the Sunday and day schools, in testimony of their high appreciation of his valuable services.—The pupil teachers and children of the school of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields have presented the Rev. R. Hay Hill, one of the curates, with a handsome testimonial, on the occasion of his retirement from his curacy.

St. George's Church, Kidderminster, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday, the 5th inst., after having been closed for four weeks for the purpose of undergoing renovation. A handsome altar-cloth of crimson velvet, richly embroidered, has been presented by the ladies of the congregation, and new alms-bags and office-books by the Rev. J. L. Cheshire, a former curate of the parish. Light screens of brass and iron (manufactured by Messrs. Jones and Willis) have been erected on the north and south sides of the sacristy; these are the gift of some past and present Kidderminster clergy (the Bishop of Rochester amongst the number) and members of the congregation, and are intended as a memorial to the late Vicar, the Rev. C. J. M. Mottram. The organ has also been put into thorough repair.

The Bishop of Rochester made his periodical charge to the clergy of his diocese, in his cathedral church at Rochester, on Tuesday morning. He spoke at great length upon the subject of confession—a practice which he altogether discountenanced, except in manner provided by the law of the Church, wherein it was made the exception, not the rule. He congratulated the diocese on the fact that the religious education of the youth of the diocese had not suffered, owing to their exertions as a Church, under the new educational system. He also touched upon his mission fund, stating that, owing to subscriptions for a certain period having now almost expired, fresh contributions were much needed. Alluding to the Public Worship Facilities Bill, he denied that the Bishops' conduct respecting it was actuated by any wish to acquire increased powers. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that the Church had such a hold on the hearts of the people that disestablishment was not to be feared; what they must endeavour to avert, was disruption from within.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The four vacant open classical scholarships at Lincoln, of the annual value of £80 each, have been awarded as follows:—W. S. Lyon, Christ's Hospital; C. E. Brown, Bristol Grammar School; A. Lowe, Lancing; E. F. Lankester, St. Paul's School. H. C. Barnes (Commoner), of Trinity, and late of Durham School, has been elected to a scholarship at this college, in addition to the gentlemen previously named. The scholarship is of the annual value of £80. The Tatham Scholarship, worth about £52 per annum, was at the same time awarded to F. S. N. Bousfield, from Winchester.

The exhibition offered by Worcester to those senior candidates successively at the recent Oxford local examinations who shall have obtained the highest place in the first division of the general list, provided they have been placed in the first division of one at least of the first four sections of the

examination, has been accepted by W. J. Salter (fifth in order of merit), who was educated at the College School, Taunton. This exhibition was offered to the daughter of Professor Rogers, who was first on the list, but she declined it.

To the classical demys at Magdalen, value £95 per annum—J. H. Chambers, Magdalen College School; L. M. Moriarty, Brighton College; C. A. Swan, Eton College; G. Hughes, the Liverpool Institute. Proxime accessit—H. Wilks, Clifton College. To the mathematical demys, value £95 per annum, tenable for five years—W. C. Partridge, Wolverhampton School, and L. Trellery, commoner, of Magdalen. To the natural science demys, value £95 per annum, tenable for five years—W. Wansborough-Jones, Clifton College. To the exhibition in natural science, value £75 per annum, tenable for five years—F. J. Bell, Christ's Hospital.

To the Mathematical Postmastership at Merton, value £30 per annum, and tenable for five years—J. R. Maguire, Cheltenham College. Proxime accessit—G. P. A. Blomfield, Malvern College. To the Physical Science Postmasterships, value £30 per annum, tenable for five years—F. J. Bell, Christ's Hospital, and W. Carter, Blackburn Science School.

From the above it will be seen that three men have been elected at two places—viz., G. Hughes, from the Liverpool Institute, to Queen's and Magdalen; F. J. Bell, from Christ's Hospital, to Magdalen and Merton; and J. R. Maguire, from Cheltenham, to Queen's and Merton. It is stated that Messrs. Bell and Hughes have since elected to enter at Magdalen, and Mr. Maguire at Merton.

The following elections to scholarships were made, on Tuesday, at Jesus College:—Natural Science (open)—Mr. E. Poulton, from Mr. Watson's school, Reading. Classical (Welsh)—Mr. O. Owen, commoner of the college; Mr. W. F. Evans, Cowbridge School; Mr. J. C. Evans, Bangor School. Mathematical (Welsh)—Mr. R. F. Mathias, the Chapter School, St. David's.

The members of the Union Society intend celebrating their fiftieth anniversary by a banquet to be held, on the 22nd inst., in the Corn Exchange. The Lord Chancellor will preside; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earls Beauchamp and Stanhope, the Bishop of Oxford, the Attorney-General, and other distinguished persons will be the guests.

CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned have been elected Fellows of Trinity:—Dr. J. J. S. Perowne, Prælector in Theology; also the following, scholars of the college: J. G. Fawcett, R. Appleton, H. Hart, A. J. Mason, J. H. Pratt, R. Archer Hind, and T. O. Harding. The Rev. R. Burn, formerly one of the Senior Fellows and Tutor of the college, has been appointed Prælector in Roman Literature and in Archaeology.

The examination at St. John's for sizarships (on entrance) and limited exhibitioners has resulted as follows:—Sizars: H. F. Blackett, W. Caister, H. B. Carr, E. T. Doherty, A. Eustace, C. H. Hatfield, J. S. Jones, E. Luce, G. H. Marwood, F. H. Paramore, H. Vivian-Robinson, F. T. Ridley, and E. B. Walters. School Exhibitioners (on the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation): F. H. Paramore and F. T. Ridley, Hereford School; T. W. Thomas, Marlborough School; R. Jeffrey, Manchester School. On Dr. Dowman's Foundation: G. H. Marwood, Pocklington School.

A correspondent writes in defence of the claim of Durham to rank with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He says:—"Durham, like the older Universities, but therein differing from London, requires residence from all aspirants to its degrees. It has a corporate existence of Warden, Fellows, and Scholars. Its discipline is regulated by proctors; its degrees are allowed by Royal charters."

At a meeting of the Edinburgh University Court, the income arising from the late Sir David Baxter's bequest of £20,000 to the Faculty of Arts was divided into twenty-five parts, and allocated to fourteen different professors. A minute of the *Senatus Academicus*, dated Aug. 1, was received, suspending "in hoc statu" the matriculation of women in the University.

Mr. Disraeli has accepted the invitation of the Lord Provost of Glasgow to a non-political dinner, and it is now settled that the right honourable gentleman will deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of Glasgow University on Nov. 19.

The annual meeting of convocation of the Queen's University in Ireland was held on Wednesday, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle. Dr. Henry, president of Belfast Queen's College, presided. The report states that no religious sect is now excluded from any State-supported educational institution in that country, and contains a suggestion that the Government should provide for intermediate education.

The Rev. G. C. Bell, the Head Master of Christ's Hospital, delivered, on Thursday week, the inaugural lecture of the present term to the students of the City of London College in Leadenhall-street. The meeting was very well attended, and Mr. Coo, of the Bank of England, was called to the chair.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Albert Middle-Class College at Framlingham, Suffolk, was held on Thursday week, the Earl of Stradbroke in the chair, Lord Henniker and Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, M.P., being also present.

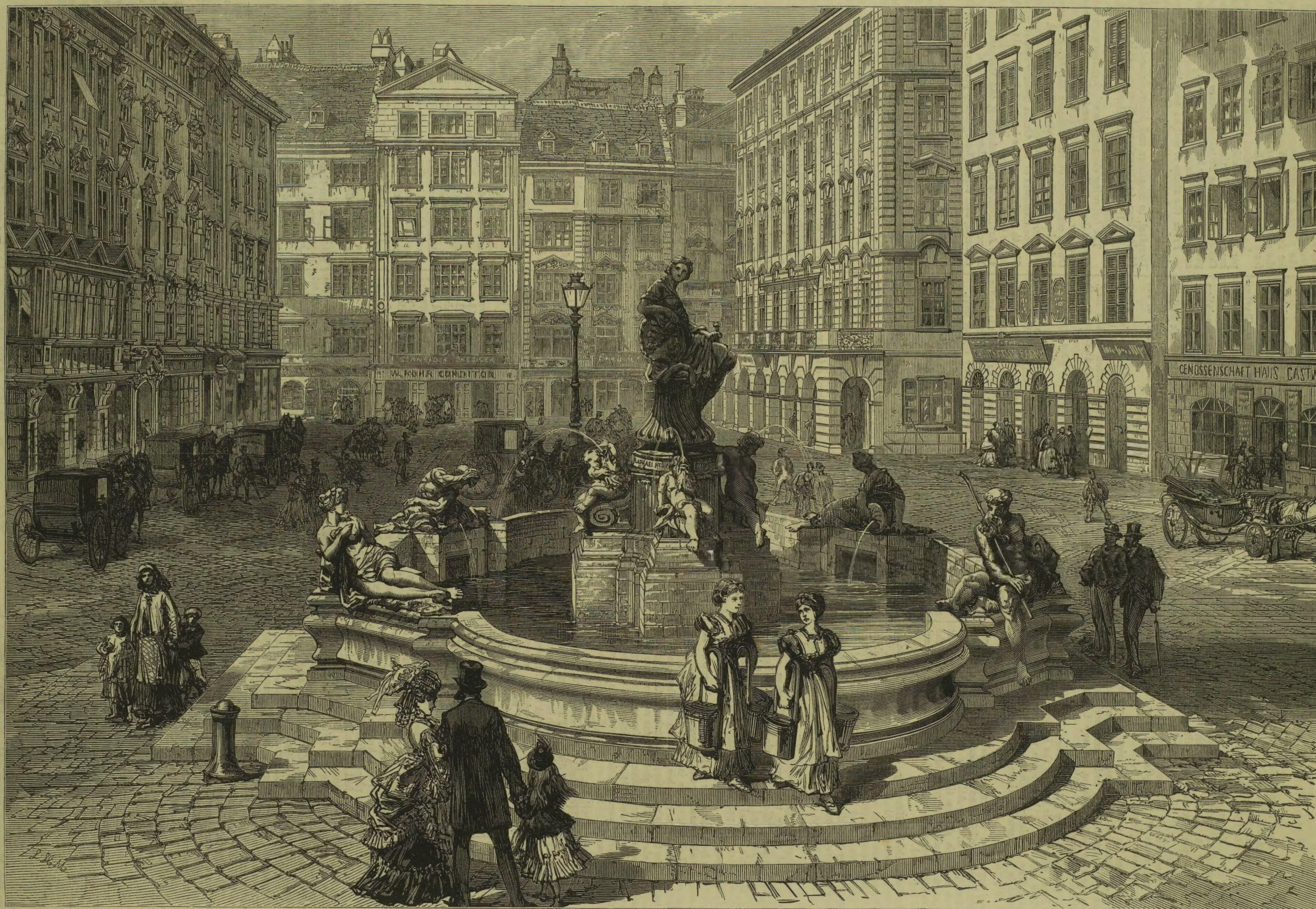
The Rev. Alexander J. D. D'Orsey is lecturer on public reading in the theological department, and Mr. C. J. Plumtre is lecturer on the same subject to the evening classes, at King's College, London.

The third session of the Newcastle College of Science began on Tuesday, presided over by the Dean of Durham. Professor Herschel delivered an address. The necessity for shortly providing more accommodation was considered, and it was understood that an effort was about to be made to raise funds for a new college. The very rev. chairman also mentioned that a College of Agriculture was about to be founded in Central Northumberland in connection with the University of Durham.

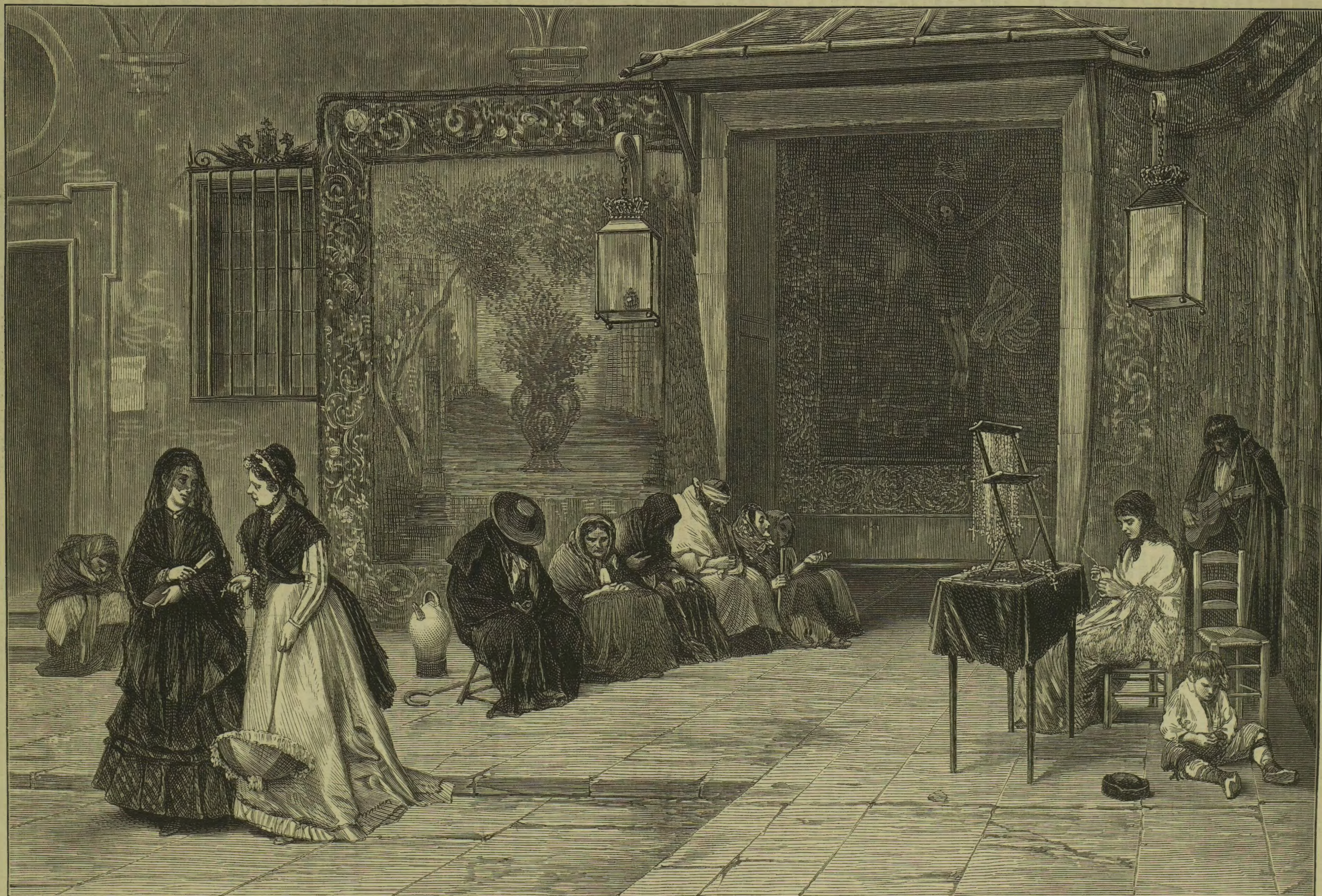
Mr. William Weekes Fowler, B.A., scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed an assistant master in Repton School.

The proposal to found a middle-class school in the county of Oxford, which emanated from the Duke of Marlborough, has assumed a practical form by the establishment of a company under the Limited Liability Act for the purpose. The Duke of Marlborough is the president, and the trustees are the Earl of Ducie, the Bishop of the diocese, Lord Redesdale, Colonel North, M.P., &c. The capital is £7000, in 700 shares of £10 each; and the title, "The Oxfordshire Central County School." The school is to accommodate one hundred boys, the sons of rural professional men, farmers, and others—the cost not to exceed forty guineas per annum.

At the Meath Church Synod, on Wednesday, in Dublin, Mr. Hans Hamilton Woods handed over to the representative body a sum of £1298 15*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount, with interest, received by him for the advowson of the parish of Moyglace. "Out of this sum," he stipulated, "the glebe-house and lands are to be bought, and the balance to be invested at 4 per cent, and the interest to go to the sustentation fund for the parish." The Bishop, in addressing the Synod, defended the omission of the Apocrypha from the Irish Lectionary, and the practice, as now legalised, of evening communion.



THE FOUNTAIN OF RAPHAEL DONNER IN THE NEUMARKT, VIENNA.



"THE CHURCH DOOR—SPAIN."

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY GÖUPIL AND CO., OF THE PICTURE BY MADRAZO.

A FOUNTAIN IN VIENNA.

The Neumarkt, or New Market-place, in the capital city of Austria, is to be distinguished from the ancient Hoher Markt, which occupies the exact centre, on the site of the Roman castle Vindobona. The New Market is a short distance towards the southern Boulevards, the Opern-Ring, and Kärnthner-Ring, beyond which you cross the little river, by the Elizabeth Bridge, to the suburban quarter of Wieden. It is sometimes called the Mehlmarkt, as there was always a flour market held in this place. The fountain or basin of water in the middle is adorned with a fine statue of cast lead, by the famous artist Raphael Donner, which represents the virtue of Prudence, supported by four children holding in their arms each a fish, which is spouting water; on the rim of the basin are four large figures, to personify four of the Austrian rivers. This work of sculpture was made in 1631, but the figures were at one time removed to the city armoury, where they were kept many years, till their restoration, in 1801, to their original place.

"THE CHURCH DOOR IN SPAIN."

In the picture by Madrazos, which is engraved after a photograph belonging to Messrs. Goupil and Co., we see a characteristic example of that familiar neighbourhood of sacred to trivial objects so constantly met with in the ecclesiastical associations of a Roman Catholic country in Southern Europe. The embroideress, or lace-worker, sits busy at her task; the little boy is at his play on the pavement below; the strolling minstrel hugs his guitar; the muffled beggars await the dole of charitable visitors to the temple of Divine grace; the monk or pilgrim is sunk in pious meditation; while the ladies who have paid, or are going to pay, their customary tribute of devotion at the altar exchange some friendly talk on the fashions or scandals of their social world. Behind the curtained portal, with its dim tapestry, is the scene of religious solemnity which all profess to revere; and there is much to suggest contemplative thought in this picture of a "Church Door in Spain."

TANGIER AND MOROCCO.

The port of Tangier, on the Morocco coast of North Africa, is almost forgotten by most Englishmen; but it once belonged to England, having been part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the Portuguese Princess who married our Charles II. in 1662, and its abandonment in 1684 by the English Government was a very unpopular act of his declining reign. It is situated in the narrowest part of the Strait of Gibraltar, not directly opposite that fortress, but thirty miles west-south-west of it, and was possessed alternately by the Moors and the Portuguese during centuries of frequent warfare. The city, picturesquely seated on the east slope of a hill which overlooks the harbour and bay, is built in a square form, with a surrounding wall flanked by towers; its square masses of white masonry, surmounted by domes and minarets, and relieved by the olive or the palm, have a pleasing aspect viewed from the harbour. A sketch of Tangier, with H.M.S. Aurora firing a Royal salute, on the 27th ult., in honour of the accession of the new Emperor of Morocco to his throne, has been sent us by Mr. R. E. Galindo. He contributes one also of a party of militia soldiers, or armed constables, who were sent out by the Pacha of Tangier, in those days, to patrol the neighbouring country and prevent any such disturbances as might have been feared upon a change of government. The two figures in the rear are soldiers in full uniform, with English smooth-bore muskets. The population of Morocco is very mixed, of Berbers or North African aborigines, Arabs, Moors, Jews, and negroes of Soudan. Only its northern part, the province of Fez, is much visited by European traders or travellers.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

A portion of the new buildings at Greenheys, Oxford-road, Manchester, for the accommodation of this college, which was founded more than twenty years ago by the bequest of the late Mr. John Owens, has been completed and opened. The architect is Mr. Waterhouse; the style of his design is shown in our Illustration. The opening ceremony took place on Tuesday week in one of the lecture-halls. It was presided over by the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Thomas Ashton, chairman of the committee for the extension and additional endowment of the college, handed over the custody of the new building to the council of directors. Professor J. G. Greenwood, principal of the college, delivered an address upon the value and right direction of university studies. Other addresses followed from Professor Scott (president of the Lancashire Independent College), the Bishop of Manchester, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir B. Brodie, the Dean of Durham, Dr. Storrar, Mr. C. S. Roundell (secretary to the Universities Endowed Commission), and Mr. Henry Cole, C.B. The new buildings have cost upwards of £100,000, and special attention has been bestowed upon the construction of the chemical laboratory, which is favourably compared with the great Government laboratories in Germany. A soirée was held in the evening, at which short lectures, illustrated by experiments, were given by Professors Roscoe, Balfour Stewart, and Ward.

Mr. E. A. Bernays, the civil engineer at Chatham Dockyard, has been appointed superintendent civil engineer at Chatham and Sheerness, in succession to Colonel Pasley, R.E., appointed director of engineering and architectural works at the Admiralty, vice Sir A. Clarke.

At a meeting on Wednesday of the Sustentation Fund Committee of the Irish Presbyterian Church, held in Belfast—the Rev. William Johnstone, Moderator of the General Assembly, in the chair—the convener reported that the sum received from the several congregations at this date was upwards of £2000 in advance of that received at the same date last year.

The funded debt of the United Kingdom amounted on March 31, 1873, to £726,584,423, and the unfunded debt (in Exchequer Bills and Bonds) to £4,829,100, making a total of £731,413,523, which is above 4½ millions less than at the corresponding period of the preceding year. The annual charge for interest on this debt and for management of the debt is rather more than 22 millions sterling. But the debt is really larger than the amount above stated, and the annual charge entailed by it exceeds £26,700,000, because, in addition to interest on the permanent and floating debt—the funded and the unfunded—we pay upwards of 4½ millions sterling as Terminable Annuities, whereby we discharge annually a part of the principal along with the interest. Upwards of £900,000 of this payment for Terminable Annuities consists of life annuities, sold to the public at the National Debt office, and some of these are, of course, falling in and ceasing from time to time by the death of the annuitants. But the great item is that of over 3½ millions for annuities granted for a term of years, ending in 1885.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The result of the Cesarewitch once more appears to leave the Cambridgeshire almost at the mercy of the winner of the long race; and, in spite of the utter failure of Cecil, Cherie, Salvagos, and indeed of all previous Cesarewitch winners, to secure the double event, King Lud is firmly established as first favourite for the Cambridgeshire. It would be impossible to find any horse more likely to accomplish the unprecedented feat of carrying off both handicaps. He showed fine speed, both in the Cesarewitch and, later in the week, in his match A.F.; he will have only 4 lb. more to carry than in the Cesarewitch; and his weight (7 st. 9 lb.) will enable him to be ridden by some powerful jockey, instead of by a shivering feather-weight, who would probably be half frozen at the post, while numerous false starts were taking place, and have lost the race before the flag fell. Many people assert that the training necessary to enable a horse to win a race over two miles and a quarter renders it impossible for him to be successful over half that distance only a fortnight later, and if King Lud fails as lamentably as most of his predecessors have done, this theory must be accepted as correct.

The racing during the Second October week was decidedly better than usual, the sport on Thursday and Friday showing little falling off. Laburnum (8 st. 12 lb.) beat a fair field over the Cambridgeshire course in rare style, and it is quite clear that he can race when he is in the humour, which, unfortunately for Baron Rothschild, does not happen more than once or twice in the season. The Newmarket Oaks, in which Hannah and so many other hot favourites have come to grief, very nearly furnished another startling sensation. Odds of 5 to 1 were freely laid on Marie Stuart, who on all previous running ought to have presented 7 lb. to Wild Myrtle and Silver Ring without the least difficulty. Mr. Crawford's filly was beaten a long way from home; but at the distance Silver Ring closed with the favourite, and Osborne had to sit down and ride her in earnest, amid the greatest excitement. Marie Stuart, however, finished with her usual indomitable gameness, and Silver Ring, dying away in the last few strides, was beaten cleverly by a length. It is probable that the Russley mare had not got over her exertions in the Cesarewitch; while Silver Ring must be coming back to her two-year-old form, which entitled her to rank as one of the best fillies of last season. The Newmarket Derby on Friday was one of the most interesting races of the week, and produced a very large amount of speculation. It was quite clear that if Boiard were in his best form, Kaiser and Doncaster could not possibly give him 7 lb.; while the severity of the course—the last mile and a half of the B. C.—precluded any idea of Andred or Trombone proving successful. The difficulty which Boiard experienced in beating Franc Tireur in his last race in France, coupled with the latter's subsequent easy defeat by Montargis, looked as though all the hard work he has done this year were beginning to tell on him, and the result of the race conclusively proved that he was about 21 lb. worse than when he won the Grand Prix, for Kaiser cantered home four lengths in front of him, and Doncaster, who has lost every vestige of form since his grand struggle for the St. Leger, being absolutely beaten off last. After his excellent running in the Middle Park Plate, the Prendergast Stakes looked a certainty for Spectator, as he had incurred no penalty; yet he could only manage to run a dead-heat with Feu d'Amour, from whom he received 6 lb. If we could be certain that Spectator ran exactly the same horse in each of these two events, we should be bound to believe that Feu d'Amour is slightly superior to Couronne de Fer; but, as the results of the Champagne and Clearwell Stakes forbid this supposition, we must conclude that Spectator was stale and jaded from the effects of his severe race on the Wednesday. Newry ran very badly in a Juvenile Handicap; and, as might have been expected, King Lud, in receipt of 14 lb., fairly played with Kingcraft in a match A.F. It was the worst match we ever remember to have seen made, for there is scarcely a four-year-old in training to whom Kingcraft could concede a stone, and had they run at level weights the result would have been precisely the same.

There was a general meeting of the Jockey Club in the Second October week, but the two motions of which notice had been given were postponed for consideration until the Houghton Meeting. We shall allude further to them next week, when they have been decided, merely stating in the meantime that Mr. Chaplin's attempt to abolish the Middle Park Plate—a race which has never been favourably regarded by the Jockey Club—is a very unpopular one; while turf men in general agree with Mr. Alexander that the racing season having been curtailed, no restriction need be placed on the time at which two-year-olds are allowed to run.

On Thursday Mr. Reginald Herbert's match to row from Maidenhead Bridge to Westminster Bridge in twelve hours for a bet of £1000 came off. The distance is about forty-nine miles, and it was evident that the backer of time had made a very bad match, for it is a feat that any decent oarsman ought to accomplish easily; and, in spite of a long rest at the last lock, Mr. Herbert won, with nearly two hours to spare.

EDUCATION.

An order is published in the *Gazette* containing the regulations to be observed at the triennial election of school boards in boroughs and parishes. One of the provisions is that the expenses of the elections shall be paid out of the school fund.

Application is to be made to the Education Department for an order to increase the number of members of the London School Board, in order to give two additional representatives to Lambeth. This decision was arrived at in opposition to the recommendation of the statistical committee, on whose report the matter was discussed.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Sir John Bennett, Mr. W. Sutton Gover, and Alderman Cotton have issued an address to the electors of the city of London in which they solicit re-election as members of the London School Board. No opposition is spoken of, nor does it appear that there is likely to be any.

Two new schools, built by the Sheffield School Board, at a cost of £18,000, were opened on Monday, and 600 scholars were at once enrolled.

It was stated at a meeting of the Liverpool School Board, on Monday, that some correspondence had taken place with two gentlemen who were desirous of having the kinder-garten system adopted in the board schools, and that an experimental attempt of this kind might soon be made.

Last Saturday the foundation-stones of four new schools were laid at Exeter by members of the school board, and these buildings, when completed, will give additional accommodation for about 1200 children.

The proposal for the establishment of a girls' model school in Manchester has taken definite shape, and at a meeting of subscribers and supporters of the movement, held on Wednesday, the provisional constitution and rules were adopted.

The railway line and bridge connecting the dockyard and the gun wharf at Chatham were opened on Wednesday.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Court was occupied on Thursday week until the time of adjournment with the cross-examination and re-examination of Captain Brown. He was questioned at much length as to the circumstances under which he saw the brown mark on Roger Tichborne, and as to what passed on board the Bella on the morning of her departure from Rio. Having been cautioned by Mr. Hawkins to carefully consider his reply, the witness deliberately swore that he was on board the Bella when she left Rio, on April 21, 1854, and that Captains Birkett, Oates, and Hoskins, and Roger Tichborne all came on board drunk, and said he defied the whole world to say he was not speaking the truth. He also said he was in the service of Hobbs, ship-chandler at Rio, as shipping or boarding clerk, from January, 1853, to Aug. 12, 1854. Mr. Hawkins read the application of the witness, in August, 1861, to the Local Marine Board of London to be examined for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of competency to act as master ordinary for the foreign trade. In accordance with the regulations, he gave a list of the vessels he had served in, with the dates. The list, which was a very long one, contained this entry:—"The Equity, of Boston, mate, from Dec. 15, 1853, to Jan. 15, 1858—five years and sixteen days." In reply to the learned counsel, the witness said he still adhered to his statement that he was a ship's chandler clerk at Rio during 1853 and 1854. The first date ought to have been Dec. 15, 1854. He also said that all the previous entries were fictitious, in order to make up the necessary time required by the Board of Trade. In re-examination he was asked to look at the defendant's thumb, and, the defendant holding out his left hand, the witness said that was the kind of thumb he saw at Rio. Having been reminded that he had said it was the thumb of the right hand, the witness said he thought it was. Dr. Kenealy was proceeding with his re-examination when the Court adjourned.

Captain Brown fell into another discrepancy the next day. He stated to Dr. Kenealy that all his papers, up to 1864, were lost in the shipwreck. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hawkins produced two documents bearing the witness's signature, with an indorsement that they had been deposited at the local marine office in August, 1864. Peter Chick, of Hambledon, near Tichborne, deposed that between 1842 and 1853 he was accustomed to call with jewellery at Tichborne House, and that he frequently saw Roger, both there and at Gosford's. He recognised the defendant, and had tested him by his knowledge of events in the previous history of Roger. Ann Markham professed to have known the Tichborne family since 1838, to have frequently seen Roger in Paris when a boy, to have been introduced to him in Dublin, and to have met him several times afterwards in London. She reiterated that she saw him and his cousin in the Exhibition together in June, 1851. When the Lord Chief Justice observed that Roger did not obtain his leave at Clonmel till July 4, Mrs. Markham owned that she might be mistaken. Margaret Hornibrook and Ann Adams, wives of old Carabiniers, declared that the defendant was the Mr. Tichborne who had been an officer in that regiment. George Nash, an ex-digger, just returned from Egypt, declared that when passing through Melbourne, in 1854, he boarded a ship in the harbour called the Osprey. Out of his own family he had not mentioned this remarkable occurrence till about a week ago. He could not give the address of the friend to whom he had made the communication.

The cross-examination of George Nash was continued on Monday, by Mr. Hawkins, chiefly with regard to the Osprey, which he said he saw in Melbourne harbour in July, 1854. He saw no cargo, and could not give the slightest idea how low she was in the water. Was on board twenty minutes, but remained merely on the deck. Was not sure whether he saw her name on the quarter or stern, but he saw it on one or the other. The name was in the ordinary letters, but he could not describe them. Richard Goodyear, landlord of the Shipwrights' Arms, West Cowes, was in Melbourne, as a corporal in the Royal Engineers, in 1854. On July 22 or 23 in that year he remembered seven or eight persons being put on board the steam-tender Comet from a three-masted schooner, whose name he did not know. One of them was a landsman, but he had no recollection of him. Mr. Russell, a merchant, who was in Melbourne in June or July, 1854, recollected two Ospreys being then in Hobson's Bay. He bought the smaller one, but went on board the larger from curiosity, and the latter, he believed, was afterwards lost on the eastern coast of Australia. Mr. Liardet, a witness on the last trial, recollected only one Osprey. Mr. Lockhart, a Scotch manufacturer, was a passenger on board the little Comet steamer when the sailors were taken on board; he thought some of them were Welshmen. The last witness examined was Thomas Dornay, the chief clerk to the Tipperary police, formerly a hair-cutter, who pointed out a scar on the head of the defendant, whom he recognised by that as Lieutenant Tichborne, whose hair he cut.

Tuesday was a remarkable day in the history of this extraordinary case; for it was marked by the appearance of the "mate," as he was called, or, as he turns out to be, the steward of the Osprey, to prove that the defendant was actually picked up by that vessel and carried to Melbourne. His account was in substance this:—That in April, 1854, the Osprey, a vessel from New York, about 400 or 500 miles from the coast of Brazil, came upon a boat containing six men (not nine as the defendant said—eight besides himself), including the defendant, who, with the others, was taken up into the vessel and carried to Melbourne. The witness swore further that, as the defendant was delirious and helpless, he had to wash him, and that he washed him repeatedly, and that there were no tattoo marks upon him; but that there was a mark upon his body where the "brown mark" has been described to be, but of an "olive" colour. He gave as his name, the witness said, "Mr. Rogers," and he never mentioned the name of Tichborne. The witness stated that the defendant was landed by the captain himself in one of the boats of the vessel—not, as the witnesses stated on the previous day, by a steamer plying in the harbour; and as he himself went away the same day to the diggings with two of the crew of the Bella and two of the Osprey, he never saw him again until quite lately. In the course of his cross-examination, which lasted until the end of the day, and was not then concluded (the Crown counsel intimating that they had been led by Dr. Kenealy's opening to expect an Osprey from New Bedford), he stated that he had seen the captain of the Osprey he spoke of at New York in 1864 (though he was since dead), and several other persons connected with it—the part owner, the brokers, the stevedores, &c.; and that, being at Melbourne in 1865—the year the defendant first set up his "claim"—he found one of the crew, who had prospered at the diggings, living there in comfort, having been in the colony ever since. As to himself, he said, he came over here on July 5 last from Ostend, seeking a cheap passage to America, and that, happening to hear in a public-house about the defendant as having set up that he was lost in the Bella and had been picked up by the Osprey, he thought he might have been the Mr. Rogers he had known, and at once found out the defendant's advisers, who took his statement on

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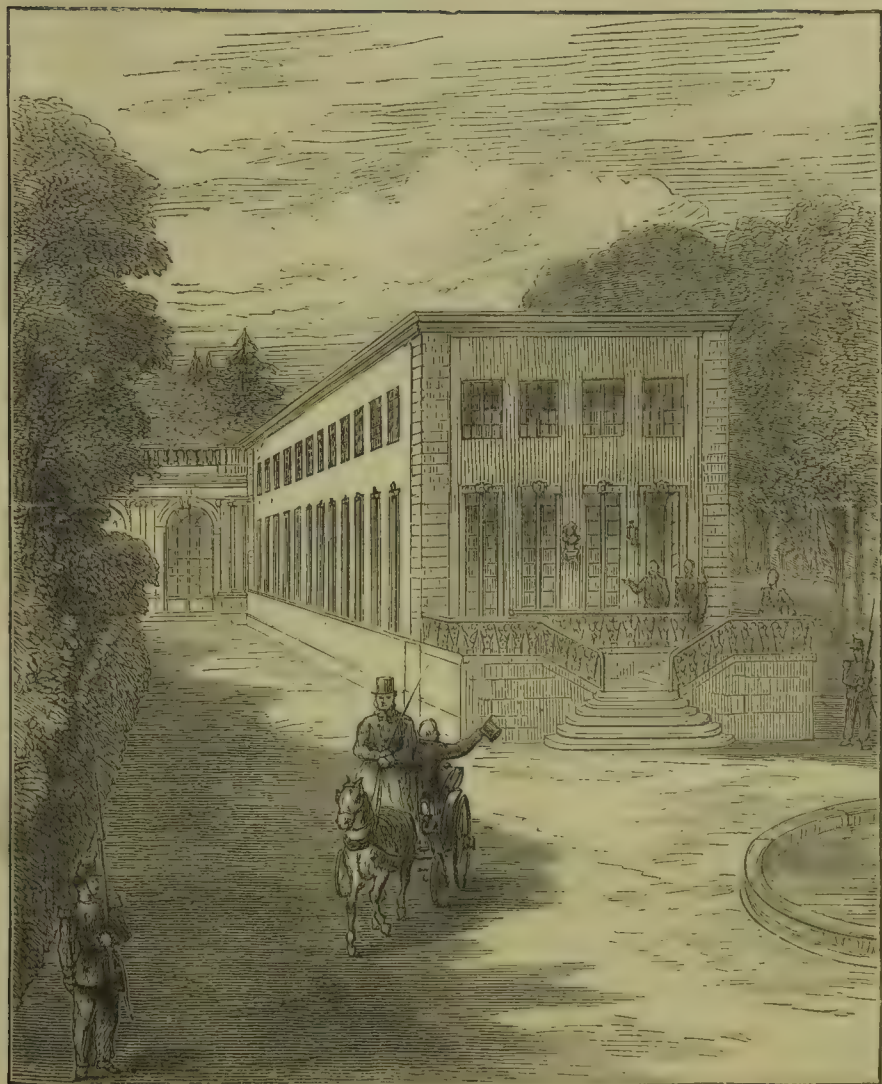
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THE LATE MRS. ALFRED GATTY.



TRIANON-SOUS-BOIS. WHERE MARSHAL BAZAINE IS DETAINED A PRISONER.



THE FOUR SWANS, BISHOPSGATE STREET.

The Extra Supplement.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The scene represented in a large Engraving, which forms the Extra Supplement of this week, is the sitting of the court-martial in the hall of the Grand Trianon palace at Versailles, for the trial of Marshal Bazaine on the charges of misconduct in his command and surrender of the French army and fortress of Metz. An account of this procedure, which is likely to be continued many weeks from day to day, will be found in the letters of our Paris Correspondent. The members of the court-martial are his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale, president, and nine other French general officers, who sit at a curved green-baize table, having before them the defendant, with his two counsel and his aide-de-camp, at a separate table on the left hand; while the counsel for the prosecution, and General Rivière, author of the report of a Committee of the National Assembly by whom it was ordered, have their places on the right hand of the court. In the sketch by our Special Artist, from which the Engraving is drawn, the spectator's view is taken from the reporters' box, also on the right-hand side, and the foreground is occupied by their desks and chairs. One of them is a German, reporter for a Berlin journal. The stout, bald, elderly man, with black eyebrows and moustache, attired in a Field Marshal's uniform, with the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honour, is the unlucky Marshal Bazaine. He sits perfectly still, unless spoken to, with his left hand supporting his chin, attentive to all that is said or done, but seldom interfering with it. His counsel, sitting at his left hand, are Maître Lachaud, the full-faced, red-haired barrister, with double eye-glass stuck upon his nose, who is reading the brief held upright in his hands; and the son of Maître Lachaud, placed next his father; while Colonel Villette is next the younger barrister, to aid them with facts of military detail. Behind the table of the Judges, and at the back of the president's chair, is a topographical plan of Metz and its environs upon a small table, which can be moved forward. The accommodation for mere spectators is limited, but a few may be seen at the lower end of the hall.

The Grand Trianon and the Petit Trianon, the former built by Louis XIV., the latter by Louis XV., are situated within the park or gardens of Versailles, near the Grand Canal, but a mile from the Versailles Palace. The Grand Trianon was the residence of Madame de Maintenon; the Petit Trianon was the favourite retreat of Queen Marie Antoinette. They are to Versailles, in a manner, what Frogmore is to Windsor Castle. In a separate house, called the Trianon-sous-Bois, the Marshal now upon his trial is kept prisoner, but of course with ample means of personal comfort and freedom to receive the visits of his friends.

THE LATE MRS. ALFRED GATTY.

This estimable and accomplished lady, whose death was recorded last week, has long been known as one of the best authors of wholesome and pleasant reading for young people. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's Chaplain on board the Victory at Trafalgar. Margaret Scott, afterwards Mrs. Alfred Gatty, was born, in 1809, at her father's rectory of Burnham, in Essex. In 1839 she became the wife of the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, and Sub-Dean of York Cathedral. After her marriage, and with her husband's assistance, she brought out, in 1842, the "Life of Dr. Scott," her father, which had something of an historical character. Mrs. Gatty's first independent work appeared from the press in 1851, being a graceful mélange of fanciful stories, entitled "The Fairy God-mothers, and other Tales." In 1855 she followed up this first success with the earliest of the five volumes of her "Parables from Nature." The rest followed at uncertain intervals, until the fifth series, completing the whole, appeared, just two years ago, in 1871. Mrs. Gatty, in 1856, published her "Worlds not Realised," and a year afterwards her "Proverbs Illustrated." Her next production was a tale, issued from the press in 1858, and called "The Poor Incumbent." In the same year she laid before her increasing number of readers a volume of "Legendary Tales," which were embellished by Phiz. "The Human Face Divine, and Other Tales," published in 1860, was illustrated, as were several of her subsequent volumes, by the pencil of Miss C. S. Lane. A little over a twelvemonth afterwards Mrs. Gatty brought out, in 1862, the good-humoured record of a holiday excursion in Ireland during the previous autumn, under the whimsical title of "The Old Folks From Home." During that same year she edited "Melchior's Dream," having done the like good office in 1860, when seeing through the press, this time in association once more with her husband upon the same titlepage, "The Travels and Adventures of Dr. Wolff, the Missionary." Just ten years ago, in 1863, Mrs. Gatty first brought out her work on "British Seaweeds," reprinted last year in two quarto volumes. A twelvemonth afterwards she translated, in 1864, from the French of Professor Macé, "The History of a Bit of Bread." Mrs. Gatty was by this time beginning to extend her reputation as a writer for children. "Aunt Judy's Tales" had been originally published in 1858. "Aunt Judy's Letters" still further popularised the sobriquet. From the later collection there appeared in a separate form, in 1865, "Aunt Sally's Life"—the indefatigable writer producing within the last-mentioned twelvemonth, her "Domestic Pictures and Tales." In the May of 1866 she began her well-known monthly organ for children, entitled *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. Selected and reprinted from "Mission Life," she passed through the press in 1869, first "The Children's Mission Army," and afterwards "Mission Shillings." During the year 1870 she penned "Waifs and Strays in Natural History," and in 1871 put together "Aunt Judy's Song-Book for Children." Three works came from her hand only last year—"A Book of Emblems, with Interpretations Thereof," a charming compilation, called "The Mother's Book of Poetry," adorned with engravings; and a sort of archaeological autograph, entitled "The Book of Sun-Dials." The portrait of Mrs. Alfred Gatty is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE FOUR SWANS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The tavern-life of Old London can now scarcely be traced, save in a few antiquarian records and pleasant gossip, ranging from Bishop Earle to Samuel Johnson. These thrones of human felicity, as our great lexicographer termed "tavern chairs," for ages lined the main thoroughfares of London, particularly the great leading roadway from High-street, Southwark, to the northern extremity of Bishopsgate, and that still more important "main artery" which follows the course of the river from London Bridge, by way of Cheapside, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to Westminster. To the former of these localities, Bishopsgate, the accompanying Illustration takes the reader. The Swan will be recollected as one of the most ancient among our signboards. For more than 500 years a house of public

entertainment; for in 1323 Rose Wrytell bequeathed "the tenement of olde tyme, called the Swanne on the Hope, in Thames-street," in the parish of St. Mary-at-Hill, to maintain a priest at the altar of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, "for her soul and the souls of her husband, her father, and mother;" Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in 1440, in her public penance for witchcraft and treason, landed at Old Swan, bearing a large taper, her feet bare; and Stow, in 1598, mentions the Old Swan as a great brewhouse. In the scurrilous cavalier ballad of Admiral Deane's funeral by water from Greenwich to Westminster, in June 1653, it is sung—

The Old Swan, as he passed by,
Said she would sing him a dirge, Iye down and die;
Wilt thou sing to a bit of a body? quoth I,
Which nobody can deny.

The Old Swan Tavern and its landing-stairs were destroyed in the Great Fire, but rebuilt. Its token, in the Beaufoy Collection, is one of the rarest of large size. In its catalogue we find several references to "Swan" signs. This brings us to "the Four Swans" Bishopsgate, reputed to be the oldest galleried inn remaining in London.

Bishopsgate abounded with taverns of note in olden time, commencing with the London Tavern, built upon a more ancient foundation. The White Hart, Old Bethlehem, has been rebuilt in our time, and a portion of the Sir Paul Pindar remains, preserving its olden associations with the rich Knight's history, although appropriated to more humble cheer. The reader will recollect that one of the Bishopsgate inns was the London inn of Hobson, the Cambridge University carrier, who had the honour of two epitaphs written upon him; and a curious portrait of Hobson, mounted on a black nag, which was preserved for many years at his London inn, the Bull, in Bishopsgate-street. There are several engraved portraits of Hobson—that representing him in a cloak, grasping a bag of money, which print is, most probably, from the fresco figure at the Bull inn, which, in Chalonier's "English Poets," 1810, is stated as likely to be seen; but it has long since disappeared, and the Bull was more modernised than either the Green Dragon or the Four Swans Inns at a few houses distant. The Green Dragon has its outer galleries remaining, but modernised and inclosed with glass. The Four Swans is still more perfect, and is, perhaps, the most entire galleried inn which remains in the metropolis, and shows how well adapted were the inns of old for the representation of stage plays. In a gossiping volume, published in 1815, it is described as "the Four Swans, No. 53, Inn and Tavern, has good accommodation, principally for travellers."

The Four Swans was closed in June last, and has since been taken down. It contained much timber, some of the floors being three feet in thickness. Its latest appropriation was for railway traffic. Upon the site, we understand, will be erected chambers and warehouses.

That the Bull was indeed used for the purpose we have stated we have evidence, the yard having supplied a stage to our early actors before James Burbage and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainments. Tarlton, the famous clown, often played here (Collier's "Annals" and Tarlton's "Jests," by Halliwell). Anthony Bacon (the brother of Francis) lived in Bishopsgate, not far from the Bull Inn, to the great annoyance of his mother, who dreaded that the plays and interludes acted at the Bull Inn might corrupt his servants; but on her own son's account objected to the parish, as being without a godly clergyman.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

This year what is termed the "volunteer year" will, in accordance with the new regulations of the force, terminate one month earlier than formerly—viz., the 31st inst., instead of Nov. 30. On that date the returns of the strength and efficiency of every regiment in the kingdom will have to be forwarded to the War Office.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of a special capitation allowance of £2 10s. being granted on account of each officer or sergeant of volunteers, not including the permanent staff, who holds a certificate of proficiency for every year in which he earns the ordinary capitation allowance of £1 10s.

The twentieth half-yearly prize meeting of the Pimlico division of the Queen's (Westminster) was held at Wormwood-scrubbs on Monday. The challenge vase and gold medal and £3 were won by Lieutenant Laybourn; second, Private G. J. Booty; third, Lieutenant Dennis. For the money prizes, Private Hollon made seven consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and won the first prize; Lieutenant Falwasser, tying him in the aggregate score, took second prize; Private A. Black, third; Private Grover, fourth; Private Mundell, fifth; Corporal Tovey, sixth; and Private James Clothier, seventh.

The annual prize meeting of the 4th Administrative Battalion Kent Volunteers was held last week, at Sittingbourne. Forty prizes, amounting in the aggregate to about £80, were offered for competition. The weather was unfavourable for shooting. The first prize, of the value of £10, was won by Private Clayton, a recruit from the 36th (Wingham) Corps; and the second, of the value of £8, by Colour-Sergeant Honeyball, of the 16th (Sittingbourne) Corps. The remaining prizes were pretty equally divided among the representatives of the different corps of the battalion. The prizes were afterwards distributed by the commanding officer, Major Plumtre.

The annual rifle contest of the 2nd City of London was brought to a close last week at the Rainham ranges. Appended are the principal results:—Battalion prizes, value, £50—Private Holt, first; Colour-Sergeant Millard, second; Corporal Rothan third; and Corporal Green and Lance-Sergeant Brown, the fourth and fifth. The battalion challenge clock was won by B company. In the company contests the principal prizes were won as follow:—A company, Private Richardson, Colour-Sergeant Long, and Private Butler; D company, Colour-Sergeant Ellis, Sergeant Bird, and Sergeant Cheesman; F company, Lieutenant Hardy, Colour-Sergeant Froggatt, and Sergeant Lloydnock; G company, Lieutenant Brown, Staff-Sergeant Franklyn, and Corporal Hindenberg; H company, Staff-Sergeant Auley, Private Reeves, and Corporal Green; K company, Messrs. Hamilton, Harris, and Sharp.

At the prize meeting of the Ulster Rifle Association, the Clondeboye Gauntlet, presented by the Countess of Dufferin, was won by Mr. R. S. Joyce, Belfast. The Belmont Cup, presented by Mr. Thomas McClure, was carried off by Mr. Clews, of the Clydesdale Long Range Club, Scotland.

At the Hunts Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the deputy-chairman read a letter from Colonel Duncombe, M.P., wherein he tendered his resignation as chairman. The appointment of a new chairman was deferred.

Lord Aberdare, yesterday week, presented the prizes to the successful pupils in the Bristol Evening Class Association, in the Colston Hall; and on the same day the Earl of Dartmouth opened an exhibition in connection with the Huddersfield Naturalists' Society.

CURIOUS WILLS.

Among the twenty-eight thousand wills annually admitted to probate there are every year some which may fairly be called "curious wills," curious from the peculiarity and conditions of the bequests or directions. Some of these bequests or directions are simply humorous, and some are the outcomings of the affections or antipathies of the testator. It has happened that a testator has set out in his will his opinion about some one else in so strong a manner that it amounts to a libel, but in these cases the Court has ordered the libellous matter to be expunged, so that it appears neither in the probate nor on record. Some wills are curious from their brevity, some from their prodigious length, some from being in rhyme; some testators bequeath property which they have not, in order to enable them to enjoy, while living, the considerate attentions of the expectant legatees. A Welsh gentleman, for the reason, as recited, that he might give way to the unfair importunities of his wife, secretly assigned, subject to his life interest, all his property by deed, and afterwards gracefully gave way to his wife's solicitations and made a will in her favour, which, of course, at his death, turned out inoperative. There are testators who think it necessary that posterity should not be in any doubt as to their religious belief, and accordingly occupy a page or two of their wills with an elaborate statement on the subject; some even think it necessary to set out their pedigrees at full length. Some wills are curious only from the method or arrangement of the paper or the document they are written on, and require an inspection to appreciate their peculiarity. The many ingenious ways in which, neglecting the plain way, the requirements of the Wills Act have been complied with, make up a very interesting body of cases. In writing a few articles on curious wills we shall endeavour to take our illustrations from the records of the last twenty or thirty years, and, as far as possible, to classify them; many, however, defy classification, and will in this have to form a class by themselves.

There are few wills made without some directions being given either as to the place or the manner of burial; frequently the testator desires to be buried in the same grave with his wife or some other member of his family. We remember one case where the testator directed that he should be buried in the space left for that purpose between the graves of his first and second wives, so that he should lie with one on his right hand and the other on his left. More frequently still, the direction limits the expense of the funeral; in some cases no carriages are to be used, in others the body is to be carried to the grave by persons employed on the deceased's estate; in one instance the persons so to be employed were labourers, and they were required on the occasion to wear clean white smockfrocks, and were to be paid one pound each for their trouble.

Mr. Zimmerman, whose will was proved in 1840, accompanied the directions for his funeral, in case they were not carried out, with something like a threat. In his will he says, "No person is to attend my corpse to the grave, nor is any funeral bell to be rung, and my desire is to be buried plainly, but in a decent manner; and, if this be not done, I will come again—that is to say, if I can." The Countess Dowager of Sandwich, in her will, written by herself at the age of eighty, proved in November, 1862, expresses her "wish to be buried decently and quietly—no undertaker's frauds or cheating, no scarfs, hatbands, or nonsense."

Mrs. Kitty Jenkyn Packe Reading, although evidently possessed of sufficient means, appears by her will, proved in April, 1870, to have been very anxious that one part, at least, of the expenses attending her funeral should be kept as low as possible. After saying she is to be placed first in a leaden and then in a wooden coffin, she provides that if "I die away from Branksome I wish my remains, after being duly placed in the proper coffins, to be inclosed in a plain deal box so that no one may know the contents, and conveyed by a goods-train to Poole, which will cost no more than any other package of the same weight, from Poole station said box to be conveyed in a cart to Branksome Tower." The contrivance of sending her remains in a plain deal box by a goods-train, so that it will cost no more than any other package of the same weight, and "said box" afterwards to be conveyed in a cart, sounds rather oddly in connection with the dignified name of its destination, Branksome Tower. Mrs. Reading seems to have considered the details of her funeral with much minuteness; among other things, she states "the easiest way to convey my coffin out of the house will be to take the window out of the dining-room."

Some people—we do not know whether they would rather not die—certainly would rather not be buried. Mr. J. L. Greffulhe, of Winchester-street and Cornhill, merchant, whose will was proved in October, 1867, thus directs as to the disposal of his body:—"I do not wish to be buried. I enjoin my nephews to cause my body to be embalmed and placed in a coffin, the top of which shall be glazed and not nailed down, so that the body be not deprived either of air or daylight. Subsequently to cause it to be burned, if that can be legally done." It could not be from a motive of economy, as the personal property in England was sworn under half a million sterling, and he left 400,000*l.* to be laid out in works of beneficence and charity.

Mr. William Kensett, by his will, proved in October, 1855, seems to have been of the same opinion as the members of a recently-formed club, who have pledged themselves, for sanitary reasons, to have their bodies burned at their deaths, for he recites that, "believing in the impolicy of interring the dead amidst the living, and as an example to others, I give my body, four days after death, to the directors of the Imperial Gas Company, London, to be placed in one of their retorts and consumed to ashes, and that they be paid ten pounds by my executors for the trouble this act will impose on them in so doing. Should a defence of fanaticism and superstition prevent their granting this my request, then my executors must submit to have my remains burned, in the plainest manner possible, in my family grave in St. John's-wood cemetery, to assist in poisoning the living in that neighbourhood." Generally, the curious wills are home made. The will of Mr. Kensett was made by a solicitor.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent £200 to the fund for providing better boats and fishing gear for the distressed fishermen of Baffin and Shark Islands, in the county of Galway, Ireland; and also £50 towards the fund required to defray a portion of the expenses of building a boat-slip on Shark and a pier on Baffin Island. It appears that at the former place the fishermen have to haul their boats up a cliff nearly thirty feet high.

In reply to the accusation that the sanitary arrangements of Cambridge are in the hands of a body who have taken no steps to introduce an efficient drainage scheme, the Commissioners have resolved to inform the Local Government Board that the matter has engaged their attention for years, and that they are waiting for legislative sanction to a new scheme affecting the relations of the town and University before proceeding with the diversion of the sewage from the Cam.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

As a rule it is only to conquerors, whether military or political, to whom triumphs and tributes, and what nowadays are called testimonials, are awarded. It has not been usual to celebrate a defeat by eulogistic orations and the presentation of some solid symbol of sympathy. But recently, at Tiverton, a group of Devonshire and neighbouring members assembled to feast and to present to Mr. Walrond a piece of plate of considerable value for not having succeeded in being returned for that borough at the election caused by the accession of Mr. Denman to the judicial bench. There were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Neville-Grenville, and Mr. R. Paget, the two last coming over from Somersetshire, and they all spoke in bold strain, evidently inspired by the influence of that Conservative reaction in the existence of which they avowed their belief. Indeed, the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided, was an elaborate delivery of what may be called a negative opposition policy, which seems to consist, to use a familiar phrase, in giving the present Ministry rope enough, and in the meantime winning as many elections as possible, and in particular wresting Tiverton from the domination of the Liberals. At a gathering at Chorlton, near Manchester, last week, Mr. Birley, the Conservative member for Cottonopolis, was on the whole rather facetious on the re-entry of Mr. Bright into the Ministry. According to him, so minute is the business of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, that its habitat is only one very small room, with one clerk and one chair, so that when the Chancellor takes his seat in the office his solitary henchman is obliged to stand. It seemed as if Mr. Birley meant to insinuate that the position of Mr. Bright was not magnified by his possession of such a post, and that it would have been better if he had been an influence in the Cabinet without nominal office. One other thing was said by Mr. Birley which was noticeable—namely, that he was preparing himself for meeting Mr. Gladstone as a competitor in the representation of Manchester at the coming general election.

It is a tradition that the reason why a space of time not inconsiderable is allowed to enable Parliament to come together was because of the voyages and travelling difficulties to which what may be called the Ultima Thule members for Orkney and Wick must be subjected in getting to London. Nowadays, a fewer number of hours than are the days granted would suffice to enable the representatives of the Orcades and so on to reach Westminster; but membership in those regions is even now not without its dangers. At any rate, the other day Mr. Pender, who had gone down to visit his constituents at Wick, was nearly lost during a boat voyage that he was taking. However, he passed through the peril, and duly presented himself before the electors. Being a Scotsman born, of course he has a sort of right to represent a Scottish constituency; but in going to Wick he has gone so far north as, considering the greater part of his antecedents, to engender a doubt of the compatibility of the association. Certainly, if the people of Wick like an unobtrusive member, they are fitted to a nicety just now. This, however, is perhaps doubtful, if the proceedings at the meeting in question are to be a test, for it is recorded that, though his speech was received quietly, no decided feeling for or against him was exhibited while he was speaking. But, when the usual cross-examination on matters of political opinion came on, to use a mild term, the assembly became demonstrative, and the demonstration so expanded itself that the proceedings were brought to an abrupt conclusion, which is not generally the culmination of these gatherings when sufficient accord exists between representative and represented. Few private members in the House, in a quiet way, have a better position than Mr. Magniac. He does not think it necessary to babble about every subject, whether he knows anything about it radically or not; but he contents himself with coming in on appropriate occasions with practical suggestions, set forth in neat language, and with proper sequence, and, above all, he is never long realising, as it were, the saying that the man who cannot say what he wants to say in a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes knows little or nothing of his subject. Last Session, Mr. Magniac, for a short while, occupied a decidedly conspicuous attitude in the House; for when the Juries Bill was in Committee he moved an amendment, no matter what, which raised the whole question of local taxation. Thereupon there ensued a series of discussions, almost the most angry of the Session; and the Government were hard put to it, in a contest in which, so to speak, Mr. Magniac led the opposition, and showed considerably what stuff he had in him, which was very good stuff. To such a constituency as that of St. Ives he must be valuable, inasmuch as his representation of the borough adds to its importance in the Parliamentary scale.

There are many gentlemen in the House, who, physically speaking, are conspicuous figures, and whose appearance is as well known as that of the Speaker or either of the leaders of the two great political parties, but with whom the public is not at all familiar. Such a member is Sir H. Fergusson Davie, who has sat for the Haddington Burghs for some twenty-five years, who is a regular attendant, a steady Liberal vote, and most entirely taciturn. His aspect is remarkable, suggesting ileas of Don Quixote, but without anything of the ludicrous element. For, though the figure is tall and gaunt, there is in the demeanour and expression of face something which indicates the possession of that chivalric spirit with which Cervantes has toned down the comic side of his Don, while the quick, energetic movement denotes that in his day he may well have been a smart soldier. The other day Sir Fergusson Davie met some of his constituents at Jedburgh, and showed that if he has been silent in the House it is not because he is unfacile of speech, for he went through and dealt with the topics of the day, after the manner of out-of-Parliament addresses, with spirit and point. It is evident that "the old man hath much blood in him" yet. Towards the end of last Session Mr. J. Farley Leith, who since last year has sat for Aberdeen City, made some tentative speechlets. He was evidently trying his wings before attempting a long flight, for each of his addresses was more expanded than the other, and at the last he nearly reached the point of a long speech. His rhetoric is slightly rotund; but he is more earnest than lawyer members generally are in the House; and, as may be supposed, with his training, he is not likely to talk on a subject on which he was not fully informed. In the course of a circuit that he has been making amidst his constituents he was subjected to a catechism of portentous extent. As it were, he was asked to give his opinion categorically on almost every subject of legislation of the day, and he made his responses in such a manner as to justify more than usual the vote of confidence which is passed on these occasions.

It may seem almost an outrage on his dignity to speak of an Attorney-General as a pilot-balloon, but that simile somehow arose out of consideration of the recent speech of Sir John Coleridge to his constituents at Exeter. Apart from the evident desire to be pleasing and fascinating—to be, so to speak, as "silvery sweet" as possible—which characterised his address, he suggested the idea that he was charged with the deliverance of a message to the country in a matter which has been exercising the minds of those who interest themselves in it—namely, the prospects of a dissolution of Parliament. Protesting a little too

much, perhaps, that he knew nothing, and that, if he knew, he could not tell, he argued demonstratively that the present Parliament was not moribund, at least so far as next year and the intentions of the Ministry were concerned. He did not, however, hint at the intentions of the Opposition and the extreme Liberal members in the House, which are quite another thing. As the question of dissolution was, at least at one time, said to turn on the success or non-success of the new Solicitor-General at Taunton, it would seem that the law officers of the Crown have been, as it were, intrusted with political and party missions of unusual importance.

MUSIC.

The second of the new series of Crystal Palace concerts, on Saturday last, was distinguished by several specialties. The fine performance of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, although no novelty, was in itself enough to throw a lustre over the programme. This noble work, the third of nine such compositions, is the first of them in which Beethoven exhibits entire freedom from those antecedent influences which are more or less observable in his previous orchestral works. The clear design and symmetrical proportions of the Mozart school, which had hitherto so largely governed Beethoven's style, here give way to that bold independence and vastness of expression which constantly progressed until the attainment of the climax of symphonic grandeur in the colossal No. 9, the "choral" symphony. The "Eroica" is specially interesting as illustrating Beethoven's uncompromising political principles, the work having been composed as a tribute of admiration at the early career of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name originally formed the title of the symphony, the leaf bearing which was indignantly destroyed by Beethoven on his learning that the man whom he had supposed to be the champion of political freedom had grasped the sceptre of Imperial power. Saturday's execution of the work was in every way worthy of its merits. The concert referred to brought forward a new "Meditation" by Gounod, for violin and orchestra. This is not, like a previous piece of the kind, constructed on one of Bach's preludes, nor, indeed, on any other borrowed basis, but is an original "song without words" for a solo violin, with orchestral accompaniments. On this occasion the violin part was played by all the sixteen performers of the Crystal Palace band, affording a test of their admirable proficiency, such as has before been given by a multiplied execution of solo parts. Mlle. Plateau, a violoncellist from the Brussels Conservatoire, made a highly successful first appearance, having been received with great and deserved applause in the execution of a fantasia by Servais. The lady produces a pure, liquid tone, and her bowing and execution are highly skilful. The vocalists were Mlle. St. Alba, Madame Démerie-Lablache, and Mr. Werrenrath. The concert commenced with Weber's overture to "Oberon," and concluded with that by Mr. J. F. Barnett, written in illustration of "A Winter's Tale," and produced at the British Orchestral Society's fifth concert, in February, when its successful performance was noticed by us.

Music, of course, formed a part of the proceedings at the military fête given at the Crystal Palace on Monday. "The Daughter of the Regiment" (in an English version) was appropriately chosen as the operatic performance on the occasion, when Mr. H. Guy, of the Royal Academy of Music, made his stage début, and met with a favourable reception. For Thursday Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" was announced.

M. Rivière's promenade concerts show no sign of diminished attraction. On Monday Herr Meyer Lutz's cantata, "A Legend of the Lys," was repeated; Tuesday was a "Meyerbeer night;" Wednesday, a "Beethoven night;" Thursday was rendered tributary to Sir Henry Bishop; and to-night (Saturday) is to include a selection from the works of Mr. Arthur Sullivan—Friday having been appropriated to the benefit of Mr. Carter.

The Wagner Society has just issued its prospectus of a second series of concerts, which will comprise orchestral and choral performances, to include extracts from the works of Richard Wagner, besides pieces by the great musical classics, from Bach to the present time. The excellence of the concerts given in February and March was commented on by us at the time, and their success can scarcely fail to ensure a similar result for those which are about to commence. As before, the musical direction and conductorship will be in the hands of Mr. Edward Dannreuther, whose previous admirable fulfilment of the duties proved him to possess special qualifications for them in addition to his previously known excellence as a pianist. The concerts are to take place on Nov. 14, Dec. 12, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, March 13, and April 10.

Six oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Mr. W. Carter, have been announced, to commence, on Wednesday next, with "Elijah."

M. Gounod's new series of five choral and orchestral concerts will not commence until next year. The first is announced for Feb. 7, and they will be given fortnightly. As previously stated, the composer's new music to the drama "Jeanne d'Arc" will be performed; besides various other works by him, vocal and instrumental.

We have already given the details of the arrangements for the Bristol Musical Festival, which commences on Tuesday next.

THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE.

On Saturday Madame Ristori appeared in a new part and a new play, entitled "Renée of France and the Huguenots" ("Renata di Francia e gli Ugonotti"). The new drama consists of five acts and a prologue, and is written by Paolo Giacometti, who has evidently a vein for historical pieces. But we cannot greatly congratulate him on his successful working of the same, for he fails to show that restraint and reticence on which so much of the result of art depends. Our own Shakespeare stands at the head of all historical dramatists, and his method of operation is altogether different from that of Giacometti, who rather resembles our great poet's predecessors than himself. We allude to the chronicle playwrights whose popularity induced Shakespeare to improve upon the hint, and to produce such dramas as "King John," "Richard II.," the two parts of "Henry IV.," "Richard III.," and "Henry VIII." Signor Giacometti resembles more the unknown writer of the three parts of "Henry VI.," which are included in Shakespeare's works, but were merely adopted by him, and perhaps slightly touched up, for performance at his theatre, in pursuance of his duties as manager. Their popularity having demonstrated that historical subjects were likely to be successful, he naturally proceeded on the suggestion, and, in the works we have mentioned, left us an example of how it should be carried out. He skilfully mingled with them the ideal element, and left room for individual portraiture, such as that of Falstaff, thus modifying the fact by the addition of illustrative fiction, and of characters simply introduced for dramatic purposes. Signor Giacometti has no notion of this, but confines himself to historic persons and situations, intending

nothing more than their representation on the stage. Moreover, he writes in prose, and makes no attempt at poetic elevation, either in language or sentiment. His characters appear in groups, and are subordinate to the events. The individuality of the former have therefore to be suggested by the actors, each of whom has his place on the canvas, as a portion of the picture, and no more. Great pains are taken to explain the historical situation, and the dialogue for the most part is accordingly of the narrative sort. All this is doubtless done with a certain degree of skill; but it is not poetry, it is not drama—it is merely an acted chronicle. Six acts of such matter inevitably try the patience of an audience, and, though it may instruct, can scarcely amuse them. The part which Madame Ristori supports is itself interesting: it is that of Renée, Duchess of Montargis, who, as the victim of Catherine de Medicis, is made to promote, unconsciously, the conspiracy against the Huguenots which that infamous woman had contrived, in complicity with Charles IX., whose hypocrisy is broadly intimated by word and gesture. This wily monarch is admirably impersonated by M. Edoardo Majeroni, whose tall figure and stately action give dignity to the various situations in which he assists. The next character of importance is that of Jane of Albret, Queen of Navarre (Madame Gilda Lucchini), to whom Renée is made to bear a fatal present—a pair of perfumed gloves, which poison her while she smells at them. The death of this personage, and Renée's anguish in consequence, occur at the end of the third act, which closes with decided effect. What follows, giving the horrible details leading up to the massacre and attending it, in a series of stage evolutions, is not calculated to please. The lesson, however, which the whole play is designed to teach may be needed at this moment, when much of reaction is attempted, both in this country and others. If, however, the lesson is to be taught by this drama, nothing can be clearer than that it should be condensed, abridged, and in great part rewritten. The play, such as it is, has been nobly placed on the boards, and is nobly acted by a well-chosen company, each member of which strove to the utmost for the prosperity of the performance. The play itself is not a good one, though it contains the materials for a better.

A new piece by Arthur A'Beckett was produced at the Court Theatre on Tuesday, entitled "On Strike." It claims to be "an entirely new and original social problem." Its novelty, we take it, is like that of the New River, and its originality such as pertains to comic writing in general—only by very fine degrees to be distinguished from the very old and much worn, when about to be transformed by its transmigration into a fresh and probably less worthy vehicle. Its treatment is life-like, but extremely literal. Mr. Byron's comedy, "About Town," preceded, and it was followed by "The Happy Land," which last, however, is announced to be withdrawn in a few nights.

We have to record the reading from memory of "Hamlet," on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, by Mr. Faed, who comes before us with testimonials from the provinces, and performs wonders as a reciter. At the Queen's Concert Rooms Mr. Mark Twain was engaged by Mr. George Dolby to deliver a lecture of a humorous character, the subject being "Our Fellow-Savages of the Sandwich Islands." Mr. Twain states that he has spent several months in the islands, and describes them with that wit and point which have already contributed so much to his celebrity. His lecture was attended on Monday by a very numerous and fashionable audience.

APPLE HARVEST IN NORMANDY.

The gifts of the bountiful soil are apt to be gathered by rustic mankind with peculiar demonstrations of festive gratitude when they administer something to drink. It is the vintage, even more than the wheat harvest, that invites the village youth and lusty manhood of a southern country to kick up their heels with joy and to indulge in customary frolics of the season. Hopping, as we have heard from travellers in Kent, is likewise attended with a good deal of fun, inasmuch as hops go to make beer, and beer goes to make people jolly; and there is a fine old English song about "the free and bearded barley," which is declared to be "the monarch of them all." But take boat from Southampton or Newhaven to cross the Channel, and ask your neighbours in Normandy what they would like to drink! Some degenerate Normans, or rather Frenchmen, would bespeak the petit verre de cognac—nay, the more pernicious absinthe might be chosen for a passing sip at the café table; but we should expect that the genuine peasantry, their country's pride, would choose a cool, deep draught of their country's cider; and we hope it will do them good! There must and shall be cakes and ale in this world, or some of us will know the reason why, in spite of the annual meeting, last Tuesday, of the "United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic." But we are in Normandy just now, helping to pick up the apples for cider-making, as the other day we assisted in Burgundy to carry off a load of ripe grapes for the manufacture of generous wine. Beer, indeed, is our national beverage, and we are not ashamed to own it; yet cider has its servants and votaries in the western shires of England, as well as beyond the Channel. The scene which our illustration brings to view is only the feast and revel after the apple-gathering in a Norman village. We shall give some representations of the process of cider manufacture.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday, held a review of the troops at Woolwich, and this was followed by an inspection of the gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, and by an award of commissions in the scientific corps. The Empress Eugénie was present with her son. The Duke, in addressing the cadets who are about to receive commissions, told those who were destined for the Royal Artillery that no artillery in the world could for efficiency be compared with our own. The regulation sword for exemplary conduct and the Pollock gold medal were awarded to Mr. M. Sankey as the most distinguished cadet. The Commander-in-Chief afterwards remained in conversation with Prince Louis Napoleon, while a gymnastic display was in progress. The following cadets were recommended to receive commissions in the order of merit as given:—*For Royal Engineers*: M. H. P. H. Sankey, Hon. M. H. Talbot, A. L. Mein, F. N. Maude, H. L. Mulholland, S. A. E. Hickson, G. C. P. Onslow, W. F. H. Stafford, E. A. Waller, A. H. Kenney, R. A. Wahab, W. A. E. St. Clair, G. A. Tower, E. S. E. Childers, C. V. Wingfield-Stretford, C. Maxwell, and W. Coles. *For Royal Artillery*: T. S. Baldock, Hughes E. Vaughan, W. A. G. Saunders, J. A. Grieve, B. O. Cochrane, W. F. Cleeve, T. S. Lett, F. C. Farmer, E. Gunner, E. Hardy, St. J. St. G. Ord, A. Burton, H. Burton, E. G. Edwards, A. M. Carden, W. R. M. Daunt, J. H. Whebble, F. Waldron, G. W. B. Howard-Vyse, J. D. Wright, R. A. Rigg, E. V. Blachett, W. C. Brown, H. R. Ross, W. G. De Jersey, and E. J. K. Priestley. Cadets T. S. Baldock, Vaughan-Hughes, and Saunders obtained sufficient marks to entitle them to receive commissions in the Royal Engineers, but they elected to be appointed to the Royal Artillery.



A FINE DAY IN NORMANDY AFTER THE APPLE HARVEST.



THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.



THE ARTISTS' CORNER IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S: THE GRAVE OF LANDSEER.

FUNERAL OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.

The funeral of this eminent artist, whose portrait and memoir appeared in our last, took place, on Saturday, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. His body was there laid near those of Reynolds, Opie, West, Fuseli, Lawrence, Turner, and other painters; Vandyke also was buried in old St. Paul's, but his tomb was destroyed by the Great Fire of London.

The funeral procession started at a quarter past ten from Sir Edwin Landseer's house in St. John's-wood; it was four mourning-coaches. The first was occupied by Sir Edwin Landseer's brothers and sisters, Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., Mr. Thomas Landseer (Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy), Miss Landseer, and Mrs. Mackenzie; the second by Mr. Edwin Mackenzie, Mr. Landseer Mackenzie, and Mr. John Webb; and the third by Dr. Humby, Mr. Hills, Mr. Arnold White, and Mr. John Pye. In the fourth coach were Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell and Colonel the Hon. A. Ellis, representing her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. The hearse and these mourning-coaches proceeded by Portland-place and Regent-street to Trafalgar-square. Some of the Regent-street shops were partially closed, and the blinds of many houses were drawn down. The printsellers, dealers in artists' colours, furriers, and other tradesmen, had placed mourning-shutters against their shop windows; and flags were displayed half-mast high. Waterloo-place, where several carriages joined the procession, as well as the east end of Pall-mall, was filled with people waiting to see the hearse pass. A black line of twelve mourning-coaches was drawn up in Trafalgar-square before the National Gallery, to receive the Royal Academicians, who entered them as they arrived, and sat waiting till the hearse came. Here the concourse was great; the crowd was thick upon the steps of St. Martin's Church. At last the hearse and its following entered Trafalgar-square; the bell of St. Martin's tolled; the Academicians, in their mourning-coaches,

fell into the procession, which moved on. The dead hand of Landseer was carried past its mighty work—the lions which guard the column; they had mourning-wreaths in their jaws.

The cathedral had filled with people, all dressed in black, long before twelve o'clock. The choir was thronged with the painter's personal friends, but the crowd was great under the dome and all the way to the great west doors, which stood wide open. Along the way kept clear through the centre of the cathedral was visible the white group of cathedral clergy and choristers waiting by the great doors to receive the coffin. This did not enter the cathedral till half-past twelve, but at last the chant of the choristers told that the coffin was moving between the crowds of people towards the choir. The pro-

cession moved slowly up the great aisle of the cathedral and across the space under the dome. The men and boys of the choir, singing from their books, walked first, then Bishop Claughton, Canon Gregory, and Minor Canons Webber, Milman, Povah, Calvert, and Simpson. Behind the surpliced procession rose the black-pallied coffin, followed by the long line of mourners. The pall was carried by Sir Francis Grant, as President, and by Mr. Webster, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Cope, and Mr. Marshall, as the five senior members of the Academy present. A long double line of Academicians and Associates, clad in heavy scarves and weepers, followed the mourners of Sir Edwin Landseer's family, whom we have named. Upon the black pall of the coffin lay a heap of flowers, a great cross of white camellias, and wreaths of violets and immortelles.

Two of the wreaths were laid there for the Queen and Prince of Wales by Colonel Liddell and Colonel Ellis, who walked next to the mourners of the family. The wreath sent by her Majesty bore the following inscription:—"A tribute of Friendship and Admiration for great Talents. From Queen Victoria." The Royal Academy was present in the persons of Sir Francis Grant, its president, and no less than twenty-six of its Academicians, fifteen of its Associates, and its two Associate Engravers—forty-four members in all, out of a total of sixty-three. The Academicians present were—Sir Francis Grant, Messrs. Cope, Cooke, Cooper, Calderon, Dobson, Elmore, Frith, Faed, Frost, Goodall, Herbert, Horsley, Charles Landseer, Lewis, Marshall, Millais, Pickersgill, Redgrave, Richmond, Smirke, Sant, Street, Stocks, Webster, Weekes, and Wells. The Associates present were—Messrs. Le Jeune, Stephens, Pettie, Yeames, Durham, Armitage, Leslie, Orchardson, Poynter, Cole, Marks, Walker, Woolner, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Shaw, and the two Associate Engravers, Messrs. Thomas Landseer and Barlow. Among the other persons were noticed Mr. Robert Browning, Lord Granville, Lord Westminister, Lord Hardinge, and Sir William Codrington. As the pro-



HOGARTH'S HOUSE AT CHISWICK.

cession entered the choir the singing ended, and the great organ took up the service with deeper music. The closing of the great west doors sent a shade through the cathedral, and, while the organ pealed, the flower-laden coffin was set down on the bier before the altar-steps, where a grave-like aperture, descending to the crypt, had been lined and surrounded with black cloth. Bishop Claughton having read the Lesson, the choir chanted the mournful sentences beginning, "Man that is born of a woman," and then a crowd of undertakers' men surrounded the coffin; the pall, lettered silver on its black with the monogram "E. L.," was taken away, and the polished oak and silver handles of the coffin were seen. The flowers were again heaped on the lid, which bears a silver plate, inscribed—

EDWIN LANDSEER,
Born March 7th, 1802,
Died October 1st, 1873,

and the coffin was lowered down the black opening till it rested on a bier in the crypt. Standing by the grave before the altar, Bishop Claughton read the words beginning, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God," a verger with a crape-wrapped mace throwing the usual three handfuls of earth at the words, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The clause, "I heard a voice from heaven," was taken up by the organ and choir. The prayers and collects followed, and, after an anthem, Bishop Claughton gave the blessing. The service was over, but for some time the organ played, rolling through the cathedral the wailing music of the Dead March in "Saul." The chief mourners were admitted first to the crypt, and Sir Edwin Landseer's friends looked down into his grave. It is distant but a few feet from those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Joseph Mallord William Turner; it is not far from that of Sir Christopher Wren.

The service was admirably conducted, the singing being excellent, and the choir including Mr. Walker and the whole musical staff of the cathedral. The anthem was "His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth for evermore." Dr. Stainer and Mr. Cooper were the organists, and gave Croft and Purcell's music with beautiful effect. The crowd round the cathedral and on Ludgate-hill was great, but was quiet and orderly, and easily managed. Messrs. George Smith and Son, of Great Portland-street, were the undertakers.

HOGARTH'S VILLA, CHISWICK.

The truthful English artist of the last century, who painted the common life and manners of his countrymen with a pencil and colours, as Chaucer had done in the fourteenth century, with the same humorous shrewdness, in his pleasant Canterbury Tales, and as Charles Dickens has again done for us in his delightful stories—William Hogarth is the artist we mean—was not interred in St. Paul's. His tomb is in the old churchyard of Chiswick, with an epitaph written by his friend David Garrick; there lies the mortality of him who created those powerful scenes and figures, the sincerest and most faithful efforts of moral satire, which exposed Vice in all her coarseness, foulness, and baseness, helping good Samuel Johnson, and good John Wesley, and gentle Goldsmith and Cowper to bring Virtue into fashion during the reign of George III. The painter of "Marriage à la Mode," of "The Rake's Progress," and of "The Two Apprentices," who he did more than a dozen bishops of that day for the cause of true religion and morality, and for the cause of patriotism as much as Lord Chatham, is not yet forgotten like mere Academician artists. William Hogarth, it is well known, was a thorough Londoner, born in St. Bartholomew's parish in 1697, and bred in the City; he usually dwelt, when he had grown prosperous and famous, in Leicester-fields, near Sir Joshua Reynolds, and near Captain Coram, the benevolent founder of the Foundling, whose portrait Hogarth loved to draw, for he loved the noble charity of that tender-hearted English sailor. But Hogarth had bought a small house at Chiswick in 1750, and here he used to spend the summer months; he remained here during a greater part of the year as his life declined, and retirement became more congenial to him; here, too, he met the engravers who came to retouch his favourite plates; and from this house, on the day before his death, Oct. 25, 1764, he was removed, to die in Leicester-fields, now called Leicester-square. The funeral procession, as we have observed, did not convey his body to St. Paul's Cathedral, where it would still have been neighbour to Reynolds, but carried it home to quiet Chiswick; and this was just as well, for Hogarth never liked pomp and fussy grandeur. His widow lived on, twenty-five years after him, in the little house at Chiswick, which is preserved, and has its place among the subjects of our Illustrations this week. Perhaps the next generation will like to remember the houses where John Leech once lived, in Brunswick-square and in Kensington, and that of George Cruikshank, in Hampstead-road, Camden Town.

SYNODS.

The English Synod of the United Presbyterian Church was opened at Sunderland on Monday. The Rev. Geo. Bell, Newcastle, in his opening address as Moderator, treated exhaustively the question of union, and advocated the formation of an Imperial Council of the three Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to meet annually in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; the object of which would be to promote united action on all important questions. Presbyterianism had had no small share in throwing off the yoke of Popery in the past, and, for the furtherance of this work in future, such a council would be a great assistance.

The business meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales were begun, on Tuesday morning, in Tacket-street Chapel, Ipswich, in the presence of 500 delegates and a large gathering of the public. The chairman for this year—the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of Leeds—after devotional preliminaries, delivered the opening address. Having referred to the new ground which the Union occupies this year, the rev. gentleman dealt a blow at Ritualism, "which had a more serious name among their fathers," and then went on to speak of the decay of systematic theology. The theology of the future must, he said, be human, harmonising with all true science.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has held its autumnal session this week in Nottingham. About 500 delegates were present. On Monday evening the Rev. J. Clifford, M.A., LL.B., of London, preached the customary preliminary sermon to a large congregation, in Derby-road Chapel. The proceedings were carried on from day to day, ending, on Friday morning, at a public breakfast, given by Mr. W. Foster, the Mayor of Nottingham.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh had before it, on Thursday week, the case of the Rev. Dr. Wallace, Professor of Church History in Edinburgh University. The Presbytery agreed to take no further action, at the same time cautioning Dr. Wallace to be careful to use language that could not be liable to misconception.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Augusta Ann Countess of Kenmare, of No. 11, Belgrave-square, widow, was proved on the 6th inst. by the Right Hon. Valentine Augustus, Earl of Kenmare, the nephew, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. Subject to some legacies, the deceased Countess has given all her property to her said nephew.

The will and codicil of Lady Caroline Murray (daughter of the third Earl of Mansfield), late of Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks, were proved on the 28th ult. by Lady Elizabeth Anne Murray, the sister, Henry David Erskine, and the Earl of Yarmouth, the nephew, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. After giving legacies to her sister, nephews, nieces, and other relations, the testatrix leaves the residue to her sister, the said Lady Elizabeth Anne Murray.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Anne Ayrton, late of No. 4, Arundel-gardens, Kensington, were proved on the 1st inst. by the Rev. George Percy Badger and Edward Lambert, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her daughters £10,000, to Mr. Badger £1000, and there are a few other legacies. The residue of her estate she leaves to her son Frederick Ayrton.

The will, with three codicils, of Lady Isabella Mary Ann FitzGibbon, late of No. 35, Lowndes-square, was proved on the 11th inst. by Elizabeth Catherine Baroness de Cetto, Robert Hunt, the Dowager Baroness Cremorne, and the Countess of Kimberley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. There are very numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, among the former being one of £50 to the Rev. R. Burgess for the poor-box of St. Luke's, Chelsea. The residue of her property testatrix gives to her niece the Countess of Kimberley.

The will and codicil of the Rev. Charles Steers Peel, Rector of Rousham, Oxford, were proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Francis William Peel, the brother, and William Peel, the executors, the personalty, including leaseholds, being sworn under £35,000. The testator provides that, in the event of his leaving any children, his property is to go in the same way as it would have done if he had died intestate; but if he leaves no children, then he leaves to his widow £2000 and the income of the rest of his property for life; and at her death, subject to some legacies to his sisters, his nephew Frank Steers Peel takes the freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, and a moiety of the personal, and his nephew Spencer William Peel the other moiety.

The will of Mrs. Jemima Mary Bacon Ciocci, formerly the wife of Raffaele Ciocci, late of Yarmouth, Norfolk, was proved, on the 25th ult., under £25,000.

The will of Colonel Charles James Robarts has been proved under £20,000.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

On Nov. 1 next and thenceforward money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom on the post office of Port Louis, in Mauritius, at the same rates of charge and under the same regulations as those already in force with other colonies between which and this country money-order business is transacted. Money orders may also be obtained at the post office of Port Louis on any money-order office in the United Kingdom.

The packets of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company will, for the present, touch at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd, on their voyages from Liverpool to South America. Advantage will, therefore, be taken of the opportunity to forward mails for St. Vincent by these packets, and they will be made up in London on Tuesday evening, until further notice. The rates of postage will be the same as by packet, via Southampton.

Copies of a new book of the tariff and regulations applicable to telegrams sent from the United Kingdom to foreign parts, together with a list of foreign telegraph stations, can be had on application to the secretary of the General Post Office, London, price 2s. a copy, or by post 2s. 3d.

Glasgow is this year to have a musical festival, the profits of which will be devoted to paying off the debt on the new infirmary in that city.

Tuesday, which was the last or added day of the Feast of Tabernacles, and was the day distinguished by the title of Feast of the Law, closed the season of the Jewish festivals, which began with the first day of the civil year on the 22nd ult.

Somnambulism has been pleaded as the excuse of a sentry at Woolwich Arsenal for absenting himself from his post and marching four miles in the direction of Bexley Heath, in full uniform, and carrying his rifle at the trail.

In the Mansfield Townhall, on Tuesday, the Duke of St. Albans presented the prizes to the successful students of the night art-class connected with the Mechanics' Institute. There was a crowded audience, including many ladies. His Grace was accompanied to the platform by Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.

The deerstalking season at Invercauld was wound up last Saturday by a grand deer drive in the forest. Viscountess Folkestone again proved herself the crack shot of the party, and singled out and brought down some beautiful stags with her rifle as the herd drove past. The company were entertained at dinner in the evening at Invercauld House by Colonel Farquharson. During the week no fewer than twenty four fine stags were shot.

All who have been intimately connected with the fine arts during the last thirty years will regret to learn that the widow of the late Mr. Henry Murray is in destitute circumstances. Mr. Murray was a well-known art-critic, and for several years the esteemed honorary secretary of the Graphic Society. Mr. Murray's long-declining health required the unremitting and devoted attention of his wife; this was given, and everything gradually sacrificed to pressing need. An attempt is now being made to raise a fund for Mrs. Murray, and subscriptions will be received by John Foley, Esq., R.A., 10, Osnaburgh-street.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on Tuesday at Manchester. The general council met in the Free Trade Hall, in the forenoon, under the presidency of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, and received the annual report of the executive committee, which stated that the only object of the Alliance is to secure the enactment of a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. The financial position of the organisation was reported to be satisfactory, the income being £27,500 and the expenditure £22,500. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in moving a resolution reaffirming the conviction of the Alliance as to the justice, the policy, and the necessity of the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, said it was the duty of the Alliance from its headquarters, whenever there was a chance of doing so, to give their friends throughout the country a fair opportunity of supporting their principles. The resolution was passed, as were also resolutions thanking Sir Wilfrid Lawson and those members of the House of Commons who supported the motion for the second reading of the Permissive Bill.

WORK, WAGES, AND PRICES.

Both masters and men in the Staffordshire iron trade have agreed that wages for the next three months shall remain at their present rate.

Mr. Rupert Kettle, arbitrator in the ironworkers' wages question, has decided against the reduction of 12½ per cent claimed by the masters on the ground of the bad prospects of trade, remarking that the employers have not satisfied him that a reduction is economically right or commercially expedient. Dear coal and pig-iron have affected a few works which are disadvantageously placed with their contracts, a risk which the capitalist must take. Mr. Kettle finds the average price of finished iron higher than in April. The downward movement in the iron trade, he states, which is so much dreaded as a result of high prices, has not begun. His award, therefore, is that the present rate of wages continue over the current quarter.

At the Miners' Conference at Bristol, yesterday week, a discussion took place upon the hours of work, and it was resolved that the matter be referred to the executive to urge upon every district to carry out the Regulation of Mines Act for boys, whose hours are restricted to fifty-four per week, and to bring the Act into operation with respect to the men. Resolutions were adopted on Saturday in favour of an alteration of the special rules of the Mines Act, payment of wages in coin, abolition of "truck," payment of compensation for injuries in mines, the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the amendment of the Masters and Servants Act. On Monday Messrs. Halliday and G. Pickard were appointed as delegates to attend the Sheffield Trades Congress in January of next year. A resolution in favour of the formation of boards of conciliation and arbitration was passed. The proposal to found a mining school was again brought forward by the president, who advised that each miner should give 1s., with another 3d. per head annually for scientific teachers. Mr. Handel Cossham, a local colliery proprietor, suggested that in each district there should be a small school. He said he had had the eight-hours system and the weighing machine in operation for twenty years, and found them work admirably. He strongly condemned the discharge-note system. It was resolved that, in the event of a general election taking place before the next conference, Mr. T. Halliday and Mr. W. Pickard be brought forward as candidates of the working man. On Tuesday the delegate from St. Helens stated that the proprietors of the Evans Colliery, Haydock, had refused to adopt the system of weighing the coal; and, after a discussion, an amendment was carried instructing the men, who number nearly 600, to strike, after giving fourteen days' notice, in the event of the firm refusing to come to a satisfactory arrangement with them on this matter. It was stated that one hundred men were at present on strike for this reason at Radley's collieries, St. Helens. With regard to the Burnley strike, it was intimated that the executive of the miners' association would do all they could to help the Cornish men who had gone to that town to leave as soon as their contracts were fulfilled, and a resolution was carried by acclamation that subscriptions should be raised for the Burnley miners and distributed to them at once.

A slater at Dundee who had gone to Barrow-in-Furness, where his employers had a contract, without receiving permission from his brother unionists, was fined £3 and expelled from the union for so doing. His employers having no fault to find with him, however, the expelled unionist remained in their employment until twenty of his fellow-workmen compelled the firm to dismiss him by threatening to strike if he was retained in their service. The injured man caused summonses to be served on the leading office-bearers of the slaters' union in an action for damages; and the unionists have thought it prudent, in the circumstances, to receive him back into the union and pay the whole costs of the proceedings that had been taken, which are said to amount to between £30 and £40.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided, on Monday, at an agricultural meeting near Torrington, and spoke at length on questions of public interest. He urged the farmers to co-operate in efforts for self-protection, without looking to Parliament or the Government. He advised the production of a greater quantity of meat to supply the increasing demand caused by the prosperity of the country. He did not overlook the labour question—in reference to which another telegram states that a large number of labourers and artisans have left Exeter, intending to work in the Lancashire collieries at 7s. per day.

Statute fairs, though yearly becoming obsolete, are still held in England, and one of these antiquated labour markets, at which young men and women stand in rows to be hired, was held on Monday at Warwick. The attendance was smaller than usual; but the increased wages demanded by the raw lads and lasses did not, in spite of recent agitations by the union, meet the acquiescence of employers.

The Emigration Commissioners have, by the desire of the Colonial Secretary, published a notice respecting the return of British emigrants from Brazil. Thirty-six families, consisting of 164 persons, have had a free passage home, after having met with much suffering and disappointment.

Ten sailors have been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by the Southampton magistrates for refusing to work on Sundays on board the steamer Liffey while on a voyage from Brazil to Southampton. They pleaded that under the Act of Charles II. they were prohibited from following their employment on Sundays, but this plea was rejected. Notices of appeal, however, was given on behalf of the men.

The Board of Trade surveyors at Liverpool have reported that the forecable of the Mary Ida, which five seamen complained of as unfit to live in, is not constructed according to the Board of Trade requirements, and that it is badly lighted and ventilated and has no drainage. The vessel will be kept in the river until the necessary improvements are made.

During a Board of Trade inquiry at Liverpool, on Tuesday, into the loss of the schooner Coquette, bound from Ramsay for Workington, it was stated that, though her registered tonnage was only forty, she was laden with seventy-five tons of iron ore, and leaked badly when she left.

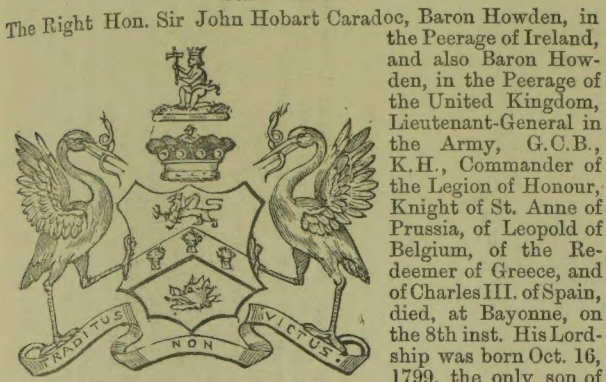
Messrs. William Adams and Son were the architects of the North Cambridgeshire Cottage Hospital at Wisbech, of which we gave an Engraving last week.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. James was laid in Church-street, Pendleton, by Dr. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford. It will be in the Early English style of architecture, and will seat about 700 people. In connection with the church will be a house for the clergy, a sacristy, and a choristers' vestry, and the estimated cost is between £5000 and £6000.

Differences of opinion arose at an Amnesty and Home Rule meeting in Cork on Sunday. The Nationalists were disinclined to hear the arguments of the Home Rulers, and the only sort of harmony between the two sides was in their combined opposition to the advocates of Communism, one of whom, a Mr. Maroney, "of London," was driven from the platform by Home Rulers and Nationalists in a determined body.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD HOWDEN.



The Right Hon. Sir John Hobart Caradoc, Baron Howden, in the Peerage of Ireland, and also Baron Howden, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Lieutenant-General in the Army, G.C.B., K.H., Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight of St. Anne of Prussia, of Leopold of Belgium, of the Redeemer of Greece, and of Charles III. of Spain, died, at Bayonne, on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born Oct. 16, 1799, the only son of the well-known General Sir John Francis Cradock (son of Dr. Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin), by Theodosia Sarah Frances, his wife, daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam. Sir John Cradock, created G.C.B. for his distinguished services in Egypt, was made a peer of Ireland in 1819, and of the United Kingdom in 1831. The nobleman whose death we record succeeded to those honours at the death of his father, July, 1839. He entered the Army in 1815, and acted as A.D.C., first, to the Duke of Wellington with the army of occupation in France, and afterwards to Viscount Beresford in Portugal. In 1827 he was present, as Military Commissioner, and was wounded, at the battle of Navarino; and in 1832 he served, also as Military Commissioner, at the headquarters of the French army at the siege of Antwerp. His diplomatic services extended over several years; after having been employed at Berlin and Paris, he was sent, in 1847, as Envoy to the Emperor of Brazil; and, in 1850, as British Minister to Spain, where he remained till 1858. For twenty years his Lordship was Equerry to the late Duchess of Kent. Lord Howden married, Jan. 11, 1830, Catherine, Princess Bagration, daughter of Paul, Count Skavronsky and great-niece of Prince Potemkin, but was left a widower, without issue, June 2, 1857. By his Lordship's decease his Peerage honours become extinct.

GENERAL HAY.

Lieutenant-General Charles Craufurd Ruse Hay, Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, commanding H.M. forces, Cape of Good Hope, and Lieutenant-Governor, died, on the 27th ult., at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged sixty-four, shortly after his return from the Cape. General Hay was a son of the late General Sir James Hay, K.H., and belonged to a junior branch of the family of Hay, of which General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B., is the chief. He entered the Army in 1824, as Ensign in the 19th Regiment, and retired in 1854. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign 1824, Lieutenant 1825, Captain 1826, Major 1837, Lieutenant-Colonel 1842, Colonel 1854, Major-General 1858, Lieutenant-General 1867, and Colonel 93rd Highlanders 1868. From 1854 to 1867, he held the appointment of Inspector-General of Musketry and chief of the new school of musketry at Hythe. The General married, in 1844, Ellen Frances, daughter of the late Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., by whom he leaves two sons and three daughters.

MAJOR-GENERAL FYLER.

Major-General Lawrence Fyler, C.B., who died recently, at Tunbridge Wells, had served with distinction in the 16th Lancers, the 3rd Light Dragoons, and 12th Lancers—in India with the 16th during the campaign in Afghanistan; at the battle of Maharajpore (Dec. 29, 1843); during the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846; and at the battles of Buddiwal and Aliwal, at which last he was severely wounded. He went through the Punjab campaign, in 1848-9, with the 3rd Light Dragoons, and was in the Crimea with the 12th Lancers from May 17, 1855. In recognition of his military services he received, in 1869, the decoration of C.B., and was one of the officers receiving the rewards for "distinguished and meritorious services." Major-General Fyler was second son of Samuel Fyler, Esq., of Twickenham, by Margaret, his second wife, daughter of Hugo Arnot, Esq. He married, in 1836, Amelia, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and had one daughter.

MR. GEORGE ORMEROD.

George Ormerod, Esq., of Sedbury Park, in the county of Gloucester, and Tyldesley, in the county of Lancaster, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., died on the 9th inst., at his seat, Sedbury Park, near Chepstow. This gentleman, the author of "The History of Cheshire," was known for more than fifty years as one of the most accomplished and learned of county archaeologists. His celebrated work on Cheshire was published in 1819, and is considered one of the most important of our great county histories. Mr. Ormerod, who represented a junior branch of the ancient family of Ormerod of Ormerod, was born Oct. 20, 1785, the only child of George Ormerod, Esq., of Bury, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Johnson, Esq., of Tyldesley. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and at an early period showed his tastes for heraldry and topography. He married, Aug. 2, 1808, Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., of Bradwall, Cheshire, by whom (who died April 11, 1860) he had seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son, the Ven. Thomas Johnson Ormerod, M.A., J.P., Archdeacon of Suffolk, born July 27, 1809, married, Jan. 25, 1838, Maria Susan, eldest daughter of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., of Glanusk Park, and has issue.

MR. PICKERSGILL-CUNLIFFE.

John Cunliffe Pickersgill-Cunliffe, Esq., of Portland-place and Hooley House, Coulsdon, Surrey, died, on the 6th inst., from the results of an accident on the railway at Caterham junction on the 22nd ult. The unfortunate gentleman was born March 28, 1819, the second son of the late John Pickersgill, Esq., of Netherne House, Surrey, and Tavistock-square, London, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of John Cunliffe, Esq., of High House, Addingham, Yorkshire. In 1867 he assumed by Royal license the additional surname and arms of Cunliffe. For many years at the head of the influential American banking firm of John Pickersgill and Sons, he retired not very long back, with a large fortune. He married, Jan. 30, 1849, Helen Hutton, second daughter of the late Rev. Canon Dale, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and leaves a large family.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Lawrence presided at a largely-attended meeting in the Western Hall, Guildford, on Monday night, in aid of a proposed Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth. Addresses in favour of the movement were delivered by the chairman, General Wilmot, Miss Robinson, of Guildford (who is well known from her efforts for the moral and religious improvement of the soldiers engaged in the late autumn manoeuvres), Major Elliott, Dr. Monsell, the Rev. Messrs. Hart and Trimmer, and Mr. Macdonald. A liberal collection was made in behalf of the movement.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

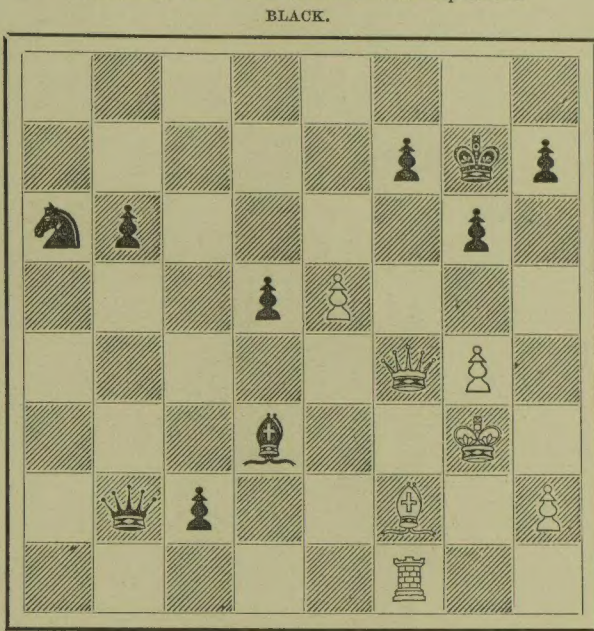
* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.
E. H. H. V., VOSSLER, A. WOOD, and Others.—See notice to R. D. B., M. A., and others in our last.
C. COOMBE; D. O. W., Ipewich.—It shall be examined.
B. CLAYTON.—Received, with thanks.
D. M. E.—At any time, with much pleasure.
THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1545 has been received from Taffy—C. B.—L. S. D.—Mercurio—H. B.—Sigma—Box and Cox—Inagh—Rev. M. Clare—Ibis—Jerry—J. W. of Canterbury—W. Furnival—Bison—E. T. H.—Ferdinand and Miranda—A. Wood—R. D. T.—T. Wilson Morris—W. V. G. D.—J. Allaire—J. C. W.—M. P.—Q. E. D.—H. Rec—W. Acton—Newbold of Sheffield—W. Alrey—Queen's Kt.—C. J. P. D.—E. G. Brook—R. B. Searle—Amphictyon—G. M. D.—Phiz—Hermes—Iota—Pangloss—Ralph and Mabel—Simcox—Latimer—S. W. Addison—Peterkin—Manfred and Man Friday—Emile Frau.
* We have not space this week to answer a title of our Chess correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1546.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K R 7th K to Q 4th*
2. Q to Q B 7th P to Q B 4th, or K to K 5th
3. P takes P (ch), K to K 5th, or Q to K B 4th (ch)
4. Q to K B 4th or K 5th. Mate.
* 1. P to K 4th P takes P (ch), or K to K 4th, or K 5th, or Q to Q 7th. Mate.
2. Q to K B 7th P takes P (ch), or P to Q B 4th
3. Q to K B 7th K to K 5th
4. Q to K B 4th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1547.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

In compliance with the request of several correspondents we propose to reprint a few of Mr. Bolton's least known compositions.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.
This position first appeared in a collection made by Mr. Lewis in 1827.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNEY.

The following is one of the Games between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and ROSENTHAL in the last round.—(Algaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th Q to K 2nd
6. Kt takes K Kt P P to K B 4th
7. Kt to K B 2nd P takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
9. Kt to K Kt 4th Kt to K R 4th
10. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K Kt 6th
11. Q to K Kt 4th Kt takes R
12. Q takes B P P to Q B 3rd
13. Kt to K B 5th Q to K 3rd
14. B to K 2nd P to Q 4th
15. B to K Kt 4th Q to K B 3rd
16. P to Q 4th B takes Kt
17. B takes B B to K 3rd
18. Q to K Kt 4th R to K B sq
19. Q to K R 5th (ch) Q to K B 2nd
20. B to K Kt 4th Q takes Q
21. B takes Q (ch) K to Q 2nd
22. B to K R 6th Kt to Q R 3rd
23. B to K Kt 4th (ch) K to Q B 2nd
24. B takes R R takes B
25. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K Kt 6th
26. K to Q 2nd Kt to K B 8 (ch), and Black wins.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of this body was held, a few days since, at the Fine Arts Academy—the Rev. A. C. Rowley in the chair. Mr. E. M. Banfield, the hon. secretary, read the report, which said:—"The Committee of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association have much pleasure in announcing to the members that the second year of the club's formation, just closed, has been highly satisfactory. We have had many new members. We now number ninety-eight. The committee have to regret the loss the club has sustained by the death of two members—General Goodwyn (president of the Bath Club, and originator of the friendly matches that have taken place with that club) and Mr. R. E. Ferrier (one of the oldest members of the Bristol Chess Club); and also by the removal of several from Bristol. Perhaps there has never been such a year for chess in Bristol before. The season was opened by a match with the Bath Club, which resulted in favour of your association by nine games; and in the return match, played at Bath, in February, the Bristol players were again victorious, scoring thirty-five games, against twenty-seven scored by their opponents. The annual soirée, in December, was in every way the most prosperous one that has ever been held in Bristol. The annual tournament commenced in January; twenty-six members entered, and some capital play took place. There have been also two other tournaments during the year, for which the club are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. Greene and Mr. Lee, who presented the prizes. The Counties' Chess Association met here in August, and it was the largest and most successful meeting they have ever had. Play was commenced on Monday evening, Aug. 4, and continued on each evening during the week. Three members of the association entered the first class, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. J. Burt, and the Rev. A. C. Rowley; Mr. Thomson tied with Mr. Minchin for the third prize. In the second class there were eight entries; Mr. L. Moseley won the first prize (scoring eleven games and a half out of twelve played), Mr. W. Berry won the third, and Mr. W. Tribe the fourth. In the third class there were only four entries, and, consequently, only one prize, which was won by Mr. W. Hibbins."
Mr. W. Tribe, the treasurer, read the accounts.
The report and accounts having been adopted, some alterations were made in the rules.
Mr. Burt then suggested that the committee should invite the Counties Chess Association to hold their 1875 meeting in Bristol; should endeavour to continue the matches between the Bath and Bristol clubs; and should institute a champion prize and a circulating library in connection with the association.
Mr. Berry suggested that the association should invite the British Chess Association to visit Bristol in the same year as the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science would be held in Bristol.
Various other suggestions were made.
The committee and officers for the ensuing year were then elected, and thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The members of this numerous and spirited club gave a dinner to the English chess representatives at the Vienna Chess Congress on Wednesday last. The report of this entertainment reached us too late for publication in the present number, but it shall be noticed in our next.
MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.—A contest between the players of the East and West of Scotland has been arranged, and is to come off in Edinburgh next month. There are to be twelve competitors on each side. The exact date of the tournament has not been fixed, but it will be made known next week.

ELECTION NEWS.

The polling for Taunton took place on Monday, when 1711 electors recorded their votes. Of these 899 exercised the franchise in favour of the Solicitor-General, while the supporters of Sir Alfred Slade numbered 812. On leaving Taunton, the Solicitor-General received a spontaneous demonstration of goodwill from his constituents, who escorted him to the railway station with banners, cheering him loudly as the train departed.

The writ for Birmingham was received on Tuesday night by the Mayor, who has fixed the nomination for Saturday (to-day), when it is expected that Mr. Bright will be returned unopposed. It is announced that Mr. Bright will address his constituents next Wednesday. The meeting at which he will speak will be held in Bingley Hall, the largest building in Birmingham. Mr. Bright has appointed Mr. Carmichael, of the Admiralty, to be his private secretary. Mr. Carmichael held the same appointment under the late Chancellor, Mr. Childers.

The writ for Hull arrived on Tuesday. Saturday (to-day) has been fixed for the nomination, and the election will take place on Wednesday next.

Mr. Forsyth, the defeated candidate for Bath, has issued an address of thanks to his supporters, in which he bids them a respectful farewell. He attributes his defeat to the fact that many electors did not keep their promise to vote for him.

The return of Mr. Alsopp as Conservative member for East Staffordshire was celebrated at Lichfield, on Tuesday night, by a banquet, at which several members of Parliament were present. Colonel Dyott, M.P., was in the chair.

Mr. H. W. Ripley, who was returned for Bradford in 1868, and unseated on petition early in 1869, has issued an address, offering himself as a candidate for the representation of that borough in case of a general election.

The banquet given by Mr. E. Samuelson, the Mayor of Liverpool, to the Earl of Derby, on Thursday, was on a magnificent scale, but did not partake in the least degree of a political character. The object was to pay a compliment to a nobleman who has always evinced a warm interest in the concerns of the town and port, and who is one of the largest landowners in the district. About 300 guests were invited, including the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and Cork, the High Sheriffs of Lancashire and the adjoining counties, and the leading magistrates of the neighbourhood.

The Attorney-General responded to the toast of "The House of Commons" at a luncheon given on Saturday by the Exeter School Board to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stones of four new schools in that city. The learned gentleman, speaking of the generally accepted idea that the present was a "dying Parliament," reminded his hearers that it was elected as lately as November, 1868, and therefore had still two years of constitutional life in it. He ventured to predict that it would survive the termination even of the Tichborne trial. The Education Act of 1870, Sir John Coleridge said, was the work of the entire House of Commons, without distinction of party. That statute had traced the outlines and laid the foundations of a great system of national education, and it had done something to allay an obvious danger and wipe away the greatest scandal of this age and of this country. Whatever of injustice there may be in the Act (Sir John added), let it be made out by fair argument, only let it be sustained with reason, and neither House of Parliament will willingly let an injustice remain. It would be impossible for any Government either to put forward, or, if it put forward, to carry, an absolute Parliamentary prohibition of the element of religion of some kind in the national schools of this country.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Dundee, on Monday evening, taking for his subject "The Best Way of Developing Improved Political and Commercial Relations between Great Britain and the United States." Its substance consisted of an essay, written in 1868, in response to an offer of a gold medal from the Cobden Club for the best composition on this question. Mr. Baxter was one of the competitors, and in his paper he advocated, *inter alia*, a series of remedial measures for the distress and the discontent which had become almost chronic in Ireland—measures calculated to obliterate the memory of former wrongs, and to show the world that England was earnestly solicitous to atone for the past, and to act justly, liberally, and generously in the future. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the right hon. gentleman.

A new life-boat, named the John Keble, the cost of which has been defrayed by members of the family of the late author of "The Christian Year," has been stationed at Dunwich.

An Order in Council, published in the *Gazette*, approves a recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty that the number of Lieutenants of the Navy to be allowed to retire on exceptional terms be increased, in consequence of the large number of applications sent in—from 80 to 110—such retirements to take effect from the 1st inst.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The preparations in our military arsenals for the expedition to the Gold Coast of West Africa have been carried on with the diligence before observed. In the Laboratory of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Colonel Milward, R.A., C.B., are now erected a series of ingeniously-contrived machines for manufacturing buck-shot by pressing and punching them out of cold lead, instead of casting them in moulds, the means by which the first supply was obtained. The cast shot were found to be not always true to gauge, and consequently the cartridges into which they were made were not so accurate in size and form as they were required to be. Lathes used for other purposes have consequently been re-adapted—first, for rolling the metal into long rods; secondly, for compressing these rods into bands, with the little bullets stamped in relief upon them; thirdly, for punching out these bullets, which is the prettiest process of the whole; fourthly, for rolling them between steel plates until they are correctly rounded and of exact size; and, finally, for polishing them and giving them a coat of black lead. The machines are erected and at work in the section of the huge factory where the conical-expanding rifle bullets have been manufactured for many years past, and are still being made. Nine million cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifle have been ordered upon this occasion. Our illustrations of the breechloading-cartridge-making machinery represent four processes: first, that of the lead-squirting machine to produce the coils of lead which are to be cut into bullets; secondly is shown the front of a bullet-punching machine, in the first operation; thirdly, the same machine in the second operation; fourthly, the front of the machine in which the bullet is softened by warming it, while the plug, to aid its expansion when the shot is fired, is pressed into the base of the bullet. This breechloader-rifle ammunition is for the use of the British troops, while the buck-shot, to be fired from old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, will do very well for the Houssas and Pantes in our service.
The men of the Royal Engineers who have volunteered to

serve in this war are clothed in the new uniform adopted for the expedition—a tunic and trousers of the Elcho grey tweed and gaiters, in which they much resemble the London Scottish Volunteers. They wear the new-pattern helmet, designed for the service by an officer at the Royal Army Clothing Depot at Pinlipo, and mainly composed of cork and canvas. The helmet weighs a little over six ounces, and is provided with an inner isolated cone to fit the head, outside of which there is a space for ventilation, an object further ensured by a perforation at the top. All the British soldiers employed in the expedition will be provided with this outfit, and puggerees and cap-covers of white linen, padded with wadding, to protect the head and neck. They will have no fatigue-cap, except their own regimental one, which they may wear at pleasure, but every man will have two suits of clothing. The tunic introduces a novelty into the uniform of the army, in the shape of outside pockets, of which there are three, one on each hip and one on the left breast, wide, deep, and strong.

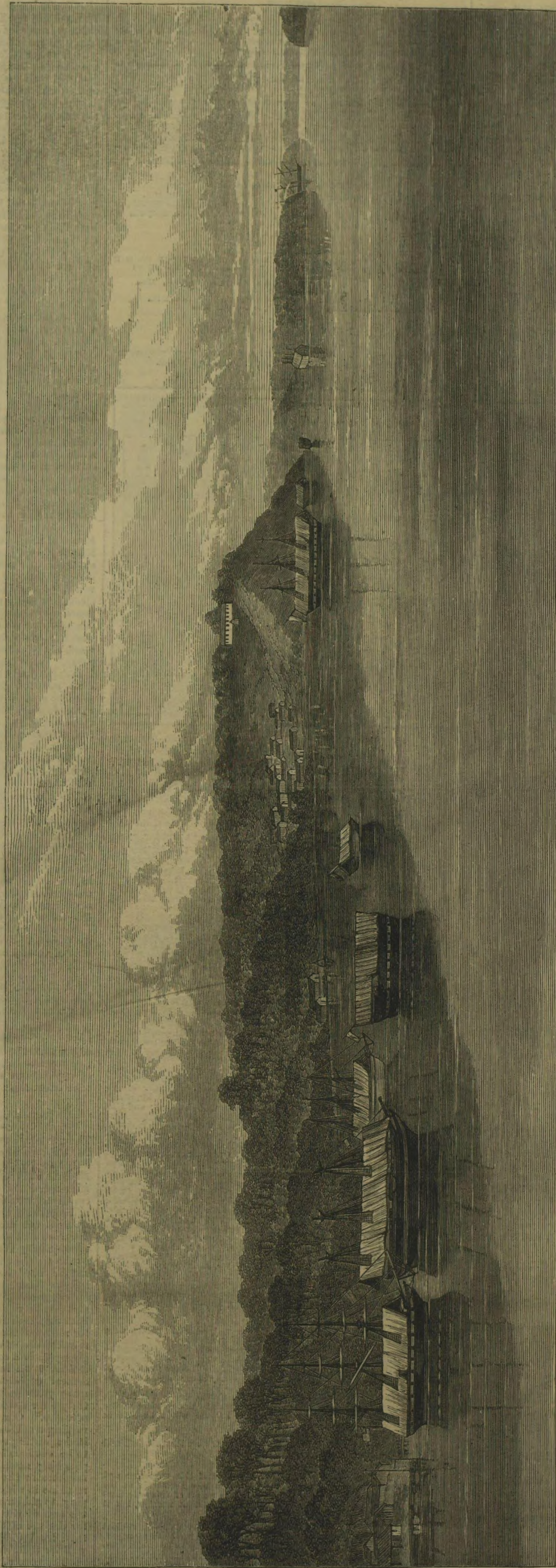
The garment fits loosely about the neck and chest, it is confined at the waist by a belt of its own material, there is no stiffness in the collar, and it is a comfortable and serviceable dress. The soldiers who have been fitted with it highly approve of the pockets.

The country of the Ashantees, beyond the dense forest which secludes the interior of West Africa from the British settlements on the Gold Coast, has been described by travellers as possessing many natural advantages of position, soil, and climate, with abundant mineral wealth. Coomassie, its chief town, and the capital of King Kofi Kankall, is distant from Cape Coast Castle but 133 miles in a horizontal line, or 187 miles by the forest path. This town is built on high ground encompassed with marshes or creeks of a river; the town itself, defended by an earthen wall, is about a mile and a half long by a mile broad. The streets are wide, the houses are mostly uniform in structure, and built in blocks or squares. The side next the street is called a public seat, the floor of which is raised two or three feet

above the street level, and open to it, so as to afford persons walking through the town ready protection from the rain or sun. The front is also ornamented with rude geometrical figures in relief, coloured with red, and above the ground floor whitewashed. At one side of the public seat is a door communicating with the inner square. The rooms on three sides of this are open on the inside, and occupied day and night by the several members of the household. The open space of the square is used for cooking and other domestic purposes. The framework of the house is of sapling timber, fastened together with cordage made from climbing plants, and thatched with bamboo leaves woven into a kind of matting. The Ashantees are not an utterly savage race, but have lately gained some knowledge of the useful arts from their Mohammedan neighbours to the north. We present a view of the market-place at Coomassie, and some drawings of a collection of West African native utensils, implements, weapons, and articles of dress, which do not all belong to the Ashantee nation.

The following description of a visit to the King of Ashantee some years ago has recently been published:—

When a stranger of any distinction arrives in Coomassie, the King gives him what is called a public reception, and the writer received this mark of honour from his Majesty Quaco Duah, in the centre of the town. When the stranger arrived upon the spot he found the King seated upon an artificial turret of earth, surrounded by a few of his principal chiefs and some thousands of the people. The King and chiefs sat each under a large umbrella, five or six feet in diameter, made of cloth of divers colours, the one used by the King being made of silk velvet. Some of them have small flaps attached to the edges, and diminutive mirrors fastened to the flaps, reflecting inwardly, whether for ornament or use is not known. These umbrellas are not only a protection from the sun and rain, but are also badges of authority or rank, as they are surmounted by a kind of armorial bearings, in the shape of rudely-carved and gilt figures of animals and other



OLD CALABAR, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

objects. Each chief was fanned by two slaves, one on each side, and the whole company was seated in a semicircular form, in the midst of which a narrow open space was left for the stranger to pass and pay his respects to the chiefs. This was done in the Ashantee manner, by putting out his right hand; when opposite the King he uncovered his head and bowed in the English manner. Arriving at the outskirts of the crowd, he took his seat, when the King sent some palm wine for the stranger to drink his health, and, this being done, the whole company marched past; the chiefs returned the salutation; some of them bade him welcome, and one of them honoured him with a war-dance, during which he frequently flourished his sword in the air—sometimes too near to be at all agreeable, but which, however, was obliged to be borne, as it was to do him honour. At last the King passed by, bowing and smiling right royally. In the procession were carried the chairs or thrones of the deceased monarchs of Ashantee, which were profusely ornamented with gold and silver,

various articles of European manufacture—as richly inlaid boxes, silver vases, and, among other things, the portrait of Queen Victoria, beautifully framed in gilt, and carried in an upright position between two men. Each chief, as well as the King, had his body-guard around him, with their muskets and martial music, consisting of gong-gongs, drums, horns, and cymbals. These retainers called over the names and rehearsed the mighty deeds of their several masters. There was also in each chieftain's company a death-drum, ornamented with skulls and various other parts of the human skeleton, and clotted all over with the blood of the numerous victims whose death-signal it had given. Some of the horns (made from the tusks of elephants) had human jaw-bones fastened upon them. The whole scene was rude and barbarous in the extreme, and well calculated to excite the nervous system. When the public reception had been given and received, the stranger was allowed to move freely about the town.

OLD CALABAR.

The Upper Guinea coasts of West Africa being connected at this time with so frequent a topic of discussion as the Ashantee war, there is something opportune in our View of Old Calabar, though an interval of some ten degrees of longitude, near the Equator, where such degrees are widest, separates this place from Cape Coast Castle. It is in the Bight of Biafra, near the island of Fernando Po, around which that vast angular recess of the African Continent from the Atlantic Ocean, which is called the Gulf of Guinea, bends from its upper line of west-and-east to take a north-and-south direction in the shore of Lower Guinea. The Calabar river, like other rivers on this coast, which reach the sea through a maze of mangrove swamps, has several different mouths and channels in its lower course. It meets the Atlantic in latitude 4 deg. 30 min. N., and longitude 8 deg. 20 min. E. The main stream, formerly called the Cross River when the inland country was less known, is

navigable by steamers 200 miles; but the Old Calabar River can only be ascended thirty miles from the sea. Duke Town, with 2000 inhabitants, is six miles up, and Creek Town five miles beyond; here the European traders buy palm oil of the negroes, while the missionaries preach to them, and teach them to read the Bible; which dealings, in both cases, are better at any rate than the slave trade, once the great business of Old Calabar. The soil is loose and sandy, but fertile of most tropical products. There are few trees, but abundance of brushwood; in this river is bred that singular animal, the manatee, with its odd flippers and enormous head. What is called New Calabar, a hundred miles west of Old Calabar, is but one of the mouths of the Niger or Quorra; another is the neighbouring river of Bonny. These places are quite out of the reach of Ashantee hostilities; they are nearer to the large native kingdom of Dahomey, but do not properly belong to the Gold Coast.